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DAILY REPORT

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DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES CRUISE DEPLOYMENT

PM131733 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] Trying to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, the United States continues to press ahead with the implementation of extensive programs for creating and deploying new nuclear arms. In doing so, it attaches particular importance to the massive deployment of long-range cruise missiles with all types of launch systems [bazironvaniye]. In addition to siting ground-based cruise missiles in West Europe, the United States also has been equipping strategic bombers and since the middle of this year, U.S. Navy surface ships and submarines with long-range cruise missiles.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned that it would not allow the established equilibrium to be upset and would take adequate retaliatory measures. As the USSR Defense Ministry has already announced, ground-based long-range cruise missiles are being successfully tested in the Soviet Union.

The USSR Armed Forces have now embarked on the deployment of long-range cruise missiles on strategic bombers and submarines. These measures correspond in scale to the growing threat the United States poses to the security of the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

Bogachev on 'Countermeasures'

LD142101 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 14 Oct 84

["Parity Will Be Maintained" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The USSR Ministry of Defence has announced that, in reply to the provision of U.S. strategic bombers, surface ships, and submarines of the U.S. Navy with long-range cruise missiles, the Soviet Union has begun deploying analogous cruise missile on analogous Soviet delivery vehicles. By their scope, the Soviet Union's measures match the growing threat to the security of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community on the part of the United States.

Naturally, the Soviet counter-measures are directed first of all against the United States.

In this connection, it is appropriate to recall that the Soviet Union has vowed not to use nuclear weapons against those states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and have no such weapons in their territories.

The USSR does not seek military superiority but it will never allow U.S. military superiority either. The established parity of strategic forces is an important guarantee of peace, and the Soviet Union will spare no efforts to maintain it.

The prophecies of the present U.S. Administration that a further build-up of nuclear arms by the United States will force the Soviet Union to capitulate and to accept U.S. demands for one-sided disarmament have burst like a soap bubble as a result of the latest developments in the international arena.

Ronald Reagan's thesis that the world has become more secure as a result of the build-up of U.S. nuclear potential has been fully discredited. The implementation of nuclear programmes by the United States leads only to a spiralling-up of the arms race. Military confrontation has risen to a new, more dangerous and costly level.

However, the threat to peace would have been still greater if the Soviet Union allowed Washington to implement plans for the attainment of military superiority.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly offered to the U.S. side to come to terms on a ban on cruise missiles. But Washington, which has taken a course towards attainment of military superiority and which counted on a lasting monopoly in the technology of creation of cruise missiles, invariably rejected the USSR's proposals.

Way back during the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms, the talks which are now disrupted by the United States, the U.S. delegation did everything possible to ensure full freedom of action for the Pentagon in the deployment of cruise missiles. The Soviet proposal not to phase into service cruise missiles of all basing modes was countered by Washington's decision to start the production of a hundred B-1B bombers, each of which is capable of carrying up to 30 cruise missiles, by the placing of those systems on U.S. naval ships and by the deployment of Tomahawk missiles in Western Europe. The Pentagon has worked out plans to create cruise missiles which are not detected by radar systems.

At present, the Reagan administration, disregarding the interests of security of its own people, is making violent attempts to extricate itself from the "fetters of military balance" and to achieve military superiority over the USSR. As the experience of recent years shows, those plans of Washington are not only illusory but they are extremely dangerous, too.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it will continue to make tireless efforts to secure a real limitation and reduction of arms. Of course, on the basis of the principle of parity and equal security of the sides.

FALIN: U.S. JEOPARDIZING ALL ARMS CONTROL ACCORDS

PM121330 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "How Deep They Have Sunk"]

[Text] Science and technology never cease to amaze. Major discoveries are in the offing in biology and medicine, in genetic engineering, and materials science. The day is approaching when people will have sufficient energy to satisfy any reasonable need and man will be able to truly organize his life as he likes for the first time. Fifth-generation computers are being developed with colossal operating speeds and memories. Third-generation robots -- even faster, more industrious and reliable -- are being prepared to enter enterprise shops and fields. But politics and psychology? In many instances, incapable of parting from self-seeking interests, they remain just as primitive as before.

The latest weapons systems have spontaneously leveled all states in terms of their security. Not a single square inch of space remains on earth where one can seek shelter with any hope of salvation in the event of a nuclear conflict. The destruction of civilization in a nuclear war is neither literary or propaganda hyperbole nor hypothetical, but a proven inevitability that even those who verbally deny it take into account. Hence the moral: it is objectively necessary to exclude the use of weapons and primarily mass destruction weapons from interstate relations. There is no other alternative if the situation is approached from the position of common sense, reason, humanitarianism, and responsibility to present and future generations.

However, the point is that the international community at present still has much difficulty in recognizing common sense and fairness as the supreme arbiters in disputes.

Imperialist policy has been and remains based on the canons of force and cash. Nothing is more alien to it than conscience. The end justifies the means -- this is probably the sole principle that the United States, the main exponent of the predatory and consumerist view of the world, has remained loyal to throughout this century.

When people in the United States argue, for example, about "vulnerability" or "destabilizing factors," they do not at all mean what a normally reasoning person would understand by these terms. It is only natural that particular insecurity and fears are generated by arms and concepts of their use based on secret preparations and sudden attack in order to deprive the victim of aggression of the opportunity for self-defense. But from the viewpoint of Washington's leaders, who, as is well known, are inclined toward the first use of mass destruction weapons, these are the most "stabilizing" means, while the unpredictability of the manner, scale, and direction of operations is just a "minor detail" in international security. Subject, it is true, to only one condition. These arms and concepts must be of American origin.

It is in approximately the same fashion that "vulnerability" is defined. The official U.S. doctrine is based on "waging our (American) wars, if they become necessary, on foreign territory." Preventive wars were considered necessary and justified until recently in response to both "a manifest threat of Soviet attack" and the creation of conditions by "enemy" industry and science for "possible attack against the United States or defense against attack by us." "Offensive measures" were proclaimed to be "the sole effective means of defense" and included the mass use of nuclear bombs to "not only nullify the military efforts of any state but also to destroy its social and economic structure and prevent its restoration for a protracted period of time." Washington officials already admitted as far back as 1948 that the United States had adopted a course of "total use of nuclear weapons in war" and that this strategy precluded ab initio a search for political alternatives.

The appearance of nuclear weapons in the USSR was perceived across the ocean as "a provocation against America" and, in this context, the expediency of delivering strikes against the Soviet Union was considered. Uncertainty as to the outcome of the adventure urged greater caution. They satisfied themselves by taking decisions on the accelerated buildup of U.S. nuclear arsenals and the development of intercontinental delivery vehicles.

By the mid-sixties, the Americans had stockpiled nuclear weapons vastly exceeding the stocks of all the other nuclear powers combined. They were many times superior to us in terms of numbers of sea- and ground-launched missiles and numbers and carrying capacity of long-range bombers. Each B-52 aircraft carried on board bombs equivalent to 100-120 million metric tons of conventional explosive. Dozens of options for full-scale and "limited" nuclear attacks against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, including China, were drawn up and approved by presidents. But each time they stumbled over the sinister question: what would remain of the United States itself?

In the early seventies, people in Washington also drew the conclusion that that foreseeable future did not contain any sensible substitute for peaceful coexistence and the pooling of the sides' efforts aimed at the prevention of war. The USSR and United States commenced negotiations on limiting the arms race on the basis of equality and identical security in order to proceed later to considerable quantitative and qualitative reductions, primarily in the most dangerous categories of weapons, strategic weapons.

The enlightenment in U.S. policy proved only fleeting. Toward the end of J. Carter's presidency, "national strategic concepts" were already again gaining the upper hand over the interests of arms control.

The head of the incumbent administration rejected altogether the experience of detente as a useless "position of weakness policy" and proclaimed the restoration of U.S. military superiority over "any adversary," in other words any individual state or coalition of states, as the most important task in the security sphere.

Is R. Reagan incapable of understanding that people treat you the way you treat them? I personally am not inclined to believe that the White House chief is such a phrasemonger or unintelligent simpleton. Judging by his actions and by the programs and directives he has approved, it is possible to perceive without any lengthy deliberation that the President does have a line. He is gnawed by his obsession — to ensure the United States the leading role in the world at all costs.

What is the trump on which the American rulers rely in their intention to bypass history? It is the help of...science and technology, backed by a powerful economic base. Knowledge is strength not in the sense of apolitical or abstract education, but of imperialism's utilitarian desire to subordinate the appropriate ammunition and weapons to its hegemonist plans. They reason as if at a board meeting: Whoever is capable of building more cars or, let us say, computers, is also capable of producing more weapons, and the latest ones at that. Latest means "invisible" bombers and cruise missiles, "noiseless" deep-water missile-carrying submarines, "elusive" mobile ICBM's, and underground missile complexes that cannot be detected by any of the existing means of observation. The agenda further lists the production of binary chemical, bacteriological, beam, and other exotic weapons, not to mention so-called conventional weapons that are close to nuclear weapons in terms of destructive potential. Work is simultaneously progressing on the development of formally "defensive" systems whose purpose is to neutralize the main components of the adversary's combat potential and force him to accept either Washington's demands or engage in an even more devastating arms race. This is written in black and white in Pentagon papers.

The United States is in no way perturbed that it is violating the letter and spirit of such fundamental agreements as the treaty on the limitation of ABM defense systems and is calling all other treaties and agreements that still remain in force into question. No, it is convinced that victory belongs to whoever delivers the first strike, be it a missile strike against the vital centers of the other side or a strike against the agreements in accordance with which that other side builds its defense. Such are the specific morals of imperialism.

According to the currently accepted terminology in Washington, this is called waging war in peacetime. Some 30-35 years ago, such a state of affairs was described by the Americans themselves as "cold war." FORTUNE magazine wrote at that time with either black humor or cynicism: "The only way to avoid crises dominating American politics is to live in a state of crisis and be prepared for war." This, as a matter of fact, is the answer to the question -- if it were asked point-blank -- of where U.S. politics stands today.

ZORIN CHIDES ADELMAN ARTICLE ON GREATER SECURITY

LD131128 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 12 Oct 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] And now I would like to draw your attention, comrades, to one highly remarkable publication. Kenneth Adelman, a figure in circles closest to the President, has contributed an extensive article to the pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a leading American newspaper. He occupies the governmental post of director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Well, you must not be deceived by such a loyal [blagonarerennoye] name for this government department, whose leaders, in any event, have been thinking least of all in the last 4 years, about control over armaments and still less about disarmament.

Let's return to the article. We'll start with the heading: We Now Find Ourselves in Greater Security Than 4 Years Ago'. [Words indistinct regarding pre-election nature for such a statement] Striving to calm worried Americans, one of the President's closest employees is trying to make them believe that the present administration's 4 years of activity have increased Americans' security. The logic of his argument is primitive and calculated for what is called a public of babes-in-arms. Insofar as the Reagan administration has spent enormous sums on weapons' production and has increased the nuclear missile arsenal during those years, then security has grown from that. And this is said in contemporary world conditions where there are over 60,000 units of nuclear weapons, whose sum total capacity exceeds 50,000 megatons. As is shown by specialists' calculations, the nuclear weapons possessed at the present time are sufficient to destroy 80 billion people, that is, for the twentyfold destruction of all mankind.

Doesn't the highly placed Washington official have this in mind when, demonstrating a surprising lack of feeling of responsibility and respect for those to whom he addresses his statements, he tries to convince Americans that they are living in a more secure world today than 4 years ago. In trying to convince Americans that a stake on the arms race promotes the ensuring of security, the Washington officials are stubbornly avoiding the question of the fact that all attempts to attain superiority over the Soviet Union meet with total failure.

Thus, the deployment of American Pershing II missiles in the vicinity of Soviet borders forced our country to move Soviet missile-carrying submarines similar to those that the United States deploys near Soviet borders, towards the American shoreline. In connection with the appearance of long-range cruise missiles in the United States, including the deployment of land-based missiles in certain West European countries, the Soviet Union, as is known, also took the appropriate measures in the interests of security. At the moment, successful tests are taking place in our country of long-range land-based cruise missiles. Don't they have this in mind, those who try to feed Americans with manna porridge of soothing talk about increasing the security of the United States, compared with the situation of 4 years ago?

The full bankruptcy and absurdity of the statement to the effect that the new round in the arms race has ensured America greater security is obvious to every sound-minded person. And if today they in Washington resort to such a propagandist trick, then it shows political uncertainty in the Republican Party leadership, apprehensive of responsibility for the failure of their foreign policy course.

U.S. REPORT ON SOVIET ARMS VIOLATIONS DECRIED

LD122043 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Trying to justify his policy of the unprecedented arms race in the United States, President Reagan has resorted to one more propaganda trick. He sent to Congress on Wednesday a summary of a report which is full of false accusations against the Soviet Union. Observer Vladislav Kozyakov discusses this administration's maneuver:

The present United States policy with regard to nuclear weapons is associated with a growing nuclear menace. Billions of dollars were spent on new types of nuclear armaments and not a single arms limitation agreement was signed by Washington during the last 4 years.

Moreover, several previously signed accords were not ratified by the United States and the nuclear arms control process as a whole was undermined. The deployment of new American first strike missiles in Europe made it impossible to continue the Geneva talks on the reduction of both medium-range and strategic nuclear weapons. No wonder that the American public is very much concerned over the nuclear policy pursued by the Republican administration. The nuclear arms control issue has become one of the major problems in the current election campaign.

This explains why the White House has issued another report containing false assertions about the Soviet Union's attitude towards nuclear arms limitation agreements. It is an attempt to divert public attention from the most dangerous aspects of Reagan's policy. But the attempt is dommed to failure.

The report (?goes first) to allege Soviet violations of arms control accords over the last 2 decades. But three American Presidents -- Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, and Jimmy Carter -- repeatedly stated that the Soviet Union is faithful to the nuclear arms control agreements. For example, Jimmy Carter repeatedly stated that the Soviet Union is faithful to the nuclear arma control agreements. For example, Jimmy Carter said in July 1983 that he did not know a single time when the Soviet Union deliberately violated (?the fixed obligations) [words indistinct] nuclear arms. Speaking in the North Californian Council of International Problems, the former United States President pointed out that the Soviet Union's adherence to conducting the talks honestly can be trusted. The thing is, however, that the present Republican administration is not (?implying) to conduct honest talks with the Soviet Union and seek mutually acceptable agreement on curbing the nuclear arms race and bringing about disarmament. The administration concentrates on its nuclear rearmament programme and tries to achieve a nuclear supremacy over the Soviet Union. This is a violation of one of the basic Soviet-American understandings (?fixed) in the existing [word indistinct] agreement. According to the agreements, both sides pledged not to seek a military superiority and to adhere in their relations to the principles of equality and equal security. Washington is now acting in the opposite direction.

The current nuclear weapons programmes initiated by the Reagan administration run counter to the spirit and letter of many arms control accords signed by the United States. For example, the development of long-range cruise missiles and the deployment of new American missiles in Europe are the violations of the SALT II treaty. American antimissile and antisatelite weapons tests violate the international treaty on principles governing the activity of states in the exploration and use of outer space. As for the so-called Stars Wars programmes, it has nothing in common with the observance of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems.

The truth is that the Republican administration pursues the policy of an unrestrained nuclear arms race, leading to a nuclear catastrophy. This cannot be disguised by any anti-Soviet reports issued by the White House.

U.S. ACTIONS UNDERMINE U.S.-SOVIET ARMS' TREATIES

LD141056 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The Soviet Union, in a memorandum presented to the American Department of State last January, analyzed Washington's attitude to its commitments in the field of arms limitation. The memorandum was concerned with how the United States approaches the process of arms reduction. It raised the question of how much one can trust Washington's word even when it is backed by political and legal obligations.

The fundamental Soviet-American agreements of the past years clearly stipulate that neither side shall strive to gain military superiority or to violate the principle of equality and equal security. But the Reagan administration in October 1981 announced the comprehensive program for strategic rearmament. Over these 3 years, the United States has spent $640 billion on military programs, and in the next 5 years it is to spend $2 trillion or nearly as much as it has spent on arms in the in the past 35 years. It is not made a secret that the aim of it all is to gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union. Is this then a fair approach?

In the summer of 1979, the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States signed the strategic arms limitation treaty SALT II. But the Reagan administration refused to put it into effect although it promised to honor its principles. Now, has it done as it promised? No. Contrary to the protocol affixed to the treaty, the United States has launched the full-scale production of a new kind of strategic weapon; namely, long-range cruise missiles of all the basic modes. Besides, it has begun developing two new kinds of intercontinental ballistic missiles -- MX and Midgetman. At the end of last year, the United States started deploying its new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe which can hit targets deep inside Soviet territory. These missiles substantially add to the strategic arsenal of the United States. Sure enough, all this undermines the foundations of the SALT II treaty, although Washington promised not to do it.

Here is one more example. In 1972, the Soviet Union and the United States signed a termless treaty, limiting antiballistic missiles systems. And now contrary to the treaty, the United States has started active work to build additional ABM systems, and in March last year, the American President went on record to announce the need to deploy antisatellite weapons in space. The first tests of the ASAT antisatellite system is scheduled for November. This all too obviously contradicts the ABM limitation treaty. Washington has, in effect, disrupted all disarmament negotiations. It is refusing to sign agreements to impose a total nuclear test ban and to outlaw chemical and neutron weapons.

BOGACHEV RAPS U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROPOSALS

LD121823 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- by TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev:

U.S. Vice-President George Bush, appearing in another election teledebate, has declared that Ronald Reagan's administration is seeking to save children from chemical weapons.

So far, history has known chiefly instances when children were poisoned on a mass scale by American researcher Arthur Westing, who has recently visited Vietnam, points out that the occurrence of cancer and inborn deformities is extremely high in the regions subjected to chemical "treatment" during combat operations by the U.S. Army in South East Asia even now, 15 years since that time.

George Bush did not mention the Vietnam war during his latest television appearance. He used the phrase about children and chemical weapons to publicise American proposals at the Geneva conference on disarmament, tabled by Bush in April this year.

The U.S. vice-president, setting forth a draft convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons, stressed that Washington intends to conduct talks while intensively building up its huge, as it is, arsenal of warfare chemicals. The American proposals lay chief emphasis on problems of verifying compliance with accords.

Western newspapers once observed that the Pentagon agreed to the submission of the draft convention of chemical weapons by the U.S. delegation on condition that these proposals contain a provision on control and verification in a wording that would be totally unacceptable for the Soviet Union. Correspondingly, the American delegation proposed at Geneva that all countries assume the pledge to open up for international inspection all their military or government-owned or controlled enterprises.

The trick of the "new initiative" is that in the USSR all chemical enterprises belong to the state. According to the American plan, they all should be open for inspection. On the other hand, the overwhelming majority of chemical enterprises in the United States are owned by private companies which fulfill Pentagon orders. Under the U.S. plan, these enterprises will carry out their work without essential hindrances, that is, without control.

The Soviet Union is not less, and probably even more, than the United States is interested [as received] in reliable control over compliance with accords. The USSR declared, specifically, its readiness to aggree to such a solution of the verification issue which ensure the efficiency of control over the destruction of chemical weapons wither by constant presence of international inspectors at a facility, or by way of combining systematic international inspections at the facility and at a depot of weapons stockpiles as it. But the USSR rejects the U.S. attempts to ensure that the production of chemical weapons at American factories be completely concealed, while all Soviet enterprises will be open for inspection.

No progress has so far been made through the American fault at the talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

According to Bush's latest televised statement, the only change in the U.S. stance on this issue during the past six months was that earlier American politicians described their draft convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons as absolutely revolutionary, while at present, they call it brilliant:

The American proposals provide for unilateral advantages for the United States primarily on verification issues. There are all grounds to believe that the United States, which has started implementing a giant programme of chemical rearmament, remains opposed to the conclusion of an accord banning warfare chemicals.

U.S. 'HYPOCRITICAL' ABOUT CHEMICALS AGREEMENT

LD140955 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The Pentagon is continuing broad preparations for chemical war on the European Continent. In the course of NATO's "Autumn Forge-84" maneuvers, as the American press reports, the use of chemical weapons was simulated several times.

This is certainly not the first time it has been done, notes (Aleksandr Golts), a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer. Fatal clouds over Europe, the British GUARDIAN pointed out, have long been an essential element of all American exercises. However, this time U.S. Army formations are mastering the latest aggressive strategic conception; namely, dealing a concentrated blow deep inside the territories of the Warsaw Treaty member states. To realize this sinister scheme, the Pentagon is counting on using poisonous war gases together with nuclear cruise and Pershing II missiles. For precisely this reason, Washington is trying to deploy as many chemical weapons as possible in West Europe. There are already more than 10,000 tons of chemical ammunition in American dumps in the FRG, in the districts of Fischbach, Hanau, Mannheim, and (Massweiler).

There are also considerable quantities of war gases in American bases in Great Britain and on U.S. aircraft carriers plying the Atlantic and the East Mediterranean. But these stores of barbaric weapons are not sufficient for the Pentagon strategists. The American General Rogers, supreme commander of NATO Allied Forces in Europe, directly calls for a further buildup of war gases. The United States intends to build five new underground chemical weapons dumps on the FRG territory, including in the mountainous areas of the Allgau and the Black Forest. It is there that the Pentagon proposes to deploy a new generation of chemical weapons, so-called binary ammunition: artillery shells and aircraft bombs. Even certain norms for the use of chemical weapons in the European theater of military actions have been worked out. For example, it is prescribed that the 21st U.S. Infantry Division would use 14,000 shells filled with nerve-paralyzing war gases in 48 hours.

Against the background of these sinister preparations by the Pentagon, the declarations of American Administration representatives about the supposed desire of the White House for a general ban on chemical weapons looks particularly hypocritical. The fact testify to the opposite.

U.S. OPPOSITION TO BYPASSING ABM TREATY NOTED

PM121131 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Oct 84 p 3

[Unnamed TASS correspondent dispatch: "Dangerous Plans Condemned"]

[Text] Washington, 4 Oct -- The implementation of the Reagan administration's plans to create a powerful antimissile defense system with space-based elements will undermine the 1972 Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems. This warning has been issued by well-known American scientists and politicans at a news conference held here to mark the 12th anniversary of the entry into force of the provisions of this most important treaty.

Speaking at the conference, Representative L. Coughlin stated that "It is impossible to overestimate the significance of the 1972 treaty, which is now a cornerstone of the whole process of arms control and stabilization of the world situation. Without the limitations introduced by this document and the conclusions of SALT I and SALT II this would be simply impossible. Attempts to violate the provisions of the 1972 treaty and create a space-based ABM system can only be regarded as evidcnce of a desire to provide oneself with the potential for delivering a nuclear first strike. The prospects for arms control depend on the maintenance of this treaty.

"I see no signs at all of a desire on the Reagan administration's part to maintain the 1972 treaty in force," G. Smith, former head of the U.S. SALT talks delegation, told the news conference. In the event that this ABM sysem is deployed, he observed, any prospect of limiting nuclear arms will be "very gloomy." The American expert strongly urged that talks be held on preventing the militarization of space. The question of the binding observance of the 1972 treaty provisions must be discussed at these talks, he observed.

The introudction of a resolution for discussion by the Senate demanding that the administration reaffirm its commitment to fulfilling the treaty is a reflection of the concern felt over the White House's intention to torpedo one of the most important treaties in the arms control field.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD141731 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 14 Oct 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, political observers; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator]

Israel's Peres U.S. Visit

[Text] [Levin] Hello, dear comrades. This week, the slogans of the CPSU Central Committee for the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution were published. In these slogans, great attention is paid, among other things, to key problems of foreign policy and international relations. Those slogans, which are concerned with international problems, reflect the principles and goals of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course. It is noted in them that the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union is a policy of consolidating the peace and security of the peoples and of broad international cooperation. It is this policy which our country constantly adheres to, implementing it with practical actions, examples of which took place this week.

I am primarily thinking of the visit to Moscow of 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR], and his talks with Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It was noted at a regular meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that the talks that were held, and the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the YAR are an important landmark in the consistent development of Soviet-North Yemen relations. The treaty creates a firm legal basis for the further deepening of cooperation between the two countries, and for their joint actions to weaken international tension, including efforts directed toward achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

It is perfectly natural that Middle Eastern problems occupied a special place in these negotiations, just as they did in the talks held in Moscow earlier with the leader of the other Yemen state, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. This is quite natural, since we are dealing with a very explosive region, a region in which both Yemeni states are located. And when the Soviet Union poses a question of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, it stresses that the most dependable path to this goal lies in the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East, with the PLO as an essential participant in it, enjoying equal rights.

[Bovin] Yes, and in this connection we note Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev's visit to Algeria, where the same issues were discussed, and the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union of the president of Syria. Now, of course, the comrades who are listening to us are informed about the events which have and are taking place there. We have talked about this many times. But also this week, as the comrades also know, there was the Israeli leader's visit to the United States, where, of course, all these problems were also discussed.

The chief aim, I think, of the visit was a case of asking the United States for aid to overcome the gravest economic crisis in the whole history of Israel. That's the situation Israel is in at the moment. It's almost catastrophic as far as the economy is concerned. However, look at the interesting thing that happened. If you listen, say, to Reagan's and Peres' speeches in Washington, it seems as though they spoke very affectionately with each other, as though they were in agreement about everything, and the latter bowed and said thank you, and said that "Reagan listened to all our proposals." He did listen, yes, but as for finances, nothing was decided. The only thing decided was that they created a joint group on questions of economic development.

[Shishlin] Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, I think there is something intentional here, in the fact that Israel's request to raise this aid by about $1.4 billion was left hanging.

[Bovin] Of course, for Reagan, by the way, these negotiations are also to a certain extent a pre-election trump card. There is a very strong pro-Israeli lobby in America. This certainly plays a role. But nonetheless, the Americans have indeed left this issue hanging. Now a commission will work on it, will make its proposals, and "then we'll decide."

[Levin] Indeed, this is the impression that is given. At the same time, however, NBC television correspondent Brokaw stated that President Reagan derived a certain political advantage from the Israeli prime minister's visit. He invited him in order to demonstrate the United States' sympathy towards Israel and -- I would like to draw this to your attention, comrade listeners -- this is what the NBC correspondent says: He agreed to provide aid in the quantities requested by Peres.

French television directly stated that Peres received financial aid from the United States worth $1.2 billion as well as a promise to provide long-term economic aid next year. So that, even if the United States didn't cough up the whole lot this time, and Peres asked for $4 billion, some kind of hand-out was provided. Frankly, even if there are some delays in paying these financial subsidies, the United States' actual policy towards Israel is not changing in the slightest, for the simple reason that Israel has taken upon itself the role of Washington's vassal and truncheon in the Middle East. It carries out the United State's will; it does whatever the United States wants. Because of this relationship, the United States subsidizes Israel, supports it in every way -- economically, militarily, and politically -- although, of course, some considerations of their own occasionally appear. The facts show, however, that even when there are certain divergences in views, which appear on the surface, deep down there is total mutual understanding between Washington and Tel Aviv, there is an alliance, quite a sinister alliance, whose cutting edge is directed against the Arab peoples.

[Shishlin] At any rate, what is perfectly clear is that the Israeli leaders asked the United States above all for subsidies, not just for purely economic development, that was normal, and very important to them, but also for military aid.

[Bovin] Now, the question of Lebanon, comrades, by all accounts, was also discussed there -- the question of southern Lebanon and of the withdrawal or nonwithdrawal of Israeli troops from there. In general, a fairly complex situation exists there just now. Almost every day Israelis die there, because the partisan movement is growing. And in Tel Aviv it is viewed as not exactly pleasant up there in south Lebanon, and that Israel must somehow get out of there quietly.

The new government actually posed the question of their getting out of south Lebanon, but, as they reaffirm, with guarantees of Israel's security. However, what guarantees can there be? For instance, there are special troops there, the army for the defense of southern Lebanon -- this is a Christian formation with pro-Israeli sympathies. The central government is Beirut is against this formation. The Israelis insist that it should be retained as one of the "guarantees of Israel's security." There is a whole series of other issues. I have the impression that, really, although there will be a good deal of talk now about the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, there will certainly be no such withdrawal this year, and I don't know how...

[Shishlin, interrupting]... Well, there's no need for guessing, because even during the Israeli leaders' visit to the United States, they declared that the troop withdrawal could take place at best in 6 to 9 months' time.

[Levin] In my view, an analysis of the main political results from the U.S. Israeli talks in Washington would lead to one conclusion: Both the U.S. and Israel persist in their former policy -- a policy which takes absolutely no account of the situation created in the Near East and which is aimed at developing the Camp David spirit typified by a desire for separate accords, not in the interest of establishing a lasting and all-around normalization in the Near East, but in the egoistic interests of the U.S. itself and of Israel. For this reason, a particularly noticeable step forward is the broad support given by many Arab states to the Soviet proposal to convene a conference on the Near East. One may note here that Shamir, the Israeli foreign affairs minister, stated immediately on his return from the United States that Israel declines this Soviet proposal. The United States also opposes the convening of this conference. However, there is no other realistic path toward an all-around and just settlement of the Near East crisis.

The topic for discussion at this conference must be the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories occupied since 1967, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from east Jerusalem, the creation of an Arab Palestinian state on the lands which the Israeli occupiers are to leave, including east Jerusalem, and participation in this conference of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. These are issues which in fact have long been placed on the agenda by events themselves. Without a solution to these issues, a comprehensive, just, and all-embracing settlement in the Near East is simply impossible, as demonstrated by reality. It is impossible.

[Shishlin] Peres' visit to the United States shows once again just how illusory the hopes are that any internal political collisions in Israel itself might bring about a change in the Near East situation. Indeed the present cabinet -- which is divided in two between the parties of Shamir and Peres, but nevertheless, has nine generals as members -- is not at all a cabinet of peace.

GDR Anniversary

[Levin] The latest Politburo session heard and approved a report by Comrade Gromyko on the participation of the Soviet party-government delegation in the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the GDR's formation. We have already spoken more than once with you, comrades, about the fact that the socialist countries have entered a period of jubilees now. Not long ago Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria marked their 40th anniversaries. The GDR is marking its 35th anniversary. Other celebrations are ahead. These jubilees are a reason to sum up some developments and look to the future. In this respect, I would even say that the festivities in the GDR and the Soviet party-government delegation's participation in them were not so much a summing up of results, but rather a striving forward, which found concrete embodiment in the signing of a long-term cooperation program between the USSR and the GDR in the sphere of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000. Indeed, particular emphasis is being made there on the development of science and technology. This was also discussed at the summit conference of CEMA member countries in Moscow.

[Shishlin] Of course, the main interest of the socialist countries lies in the tasks of socialist and communist construction, which is the dominant theme in the development of our states, and not merely of our states, but of the whole socialist community in general. In this respect, I think it is very significant and important that this year, 1984, has shown a certain acceleration in the development of the socialist countries. I have in mind the development of the national economy. This is the first thing. Second, there is an absolutely, clearly expressed tendency toward a deepening of joint economic action among the socialist countries, and in this respect of course, an energetic and forceful impetus provided by the summit level economic conference of CEMA member countries. Practical, thorough work is being undertaken to implement the conclusions made by the conference.

This is done insofar as scientific-technical, production, raw-materials, and intellectual resources of the socialist world make it possible to rely on the confident solution of tasks at any level of difficulty.

In this respect, I think the GDR jubilee which you mentioned and the jubilees of the other socialist states show yet again, not merely that the socialist countries confidently covered this very complicated and none too simple road, but also that on the basis of today's achievements they can look with absolute confidence ahead to the heights they intend to conquer in their development and advance towards these heights, leaning on their national experience, as well as on the profound realization of the need for international joint action in order to master the heights of economic, social, or political problems.

UN Proposals

[Levin] The October slogans of the CPSU Central Committee include the following: "Long live the unity, cooperation, and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and their unshakeable resolve to strengthen and defend the gains of socialism and peace on earth." This embodies the tasks of both economic development and foreign policy activity. This joint and coordinated foreign policy activity of the socialist countries toward consolidating peace was demonstrated once again and is being shown at the current UN General Assembly session in New York. The general discussion ended there this week.

It is perhaps one of the most important phases in the work of each session when the chief representatives of state make their speeches, positions of principle are presented, very important and weighty proposals are put forward, and a general analysis of the international situation is conducted. There were attempts to distract the session from solving the global problems posed by life itself, but the socialist countries and, first of all, the Soviet Union, gave a very powerful impetus to the work of the session this time as well. As you know, comrades, our country advanced a proposal to include two urgent, important questions on the agenda: on the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the good of mankind, and on the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any state actions directed toward undermining the social and political system in other sovereign states.

I shall remind you of the essence of these proposals. Urgent measures should be taken in order to forever ban the use of force in space, from space toward targets on earth and from earth toward targets in space; to ban and liquidate the space strike systems, including antisatellite and antimissile space-based systems, as well as any land-, air- or sea-based systems intended for destroying targets in space.

The draft of the other resolution tabled by the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly session speaks of resolute condemnation of the policy and practice of state terrorism as a method of conducting affairs with other states and peoples; and contains a demand to all states not to undertake any actions aimed at a forced change or undermining of the social and political system in sovereign states, at destabilizing and bringing down legitimate governments, and in particular, not to start military actions with this aim under any pretext, and to stop currently taken actions of this kind without delay. This draft resolution also stresses the urgent need to respect and strictly observe the right of peoples to elect their social and political system, to independently carry out their political, economic, social, and cultural development freely and without outside interference. The Soviet proposals received broad approval and have been included in the agenda.

This activity at the UN General Assembly session very clearly shows that the struggle for peace, for strengthening international relations, for overcoming those negative tendencies, which now have a very pronounced effect on international relations, are receiving increasingly wide support.

Situation in C. America

The second point to which I would like to draw attention is the situation in Central America. This is a very complicated issue, and indeed at the UN General Assembly session two different approaches were displayed: One approach from the progressive forces and the democratic states that the countries of Central America should be given an opportunity to solve their problems themselves. In particular, Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan leader, directly stated in his address at the session that the United States is implementing that very policy of state terrorism against Nicaragua that is resolutely condemned by the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and, what is more, by many states in Western Europe; and against this there is the desire on the part of the United States to suppress the liberation movement.

[Bovin] The Americans have now found themselves in a fairly tricky position, because they have been reproaching Nicaragua the whole time for the fact that the republic refuses to recognize the documents being worked out by the Contadora Group. The whole time they have been saying, "Just look, they do not want to sign these agreements." But when the agreements really were worked out, when they the so-called Contadora peace act was published, and when Nicaragua immediately stated that it was willing to sign this document without any changes, the Americans immediately went back on their word and began to say that supposedly everything is not right in those documents, that something needs to be added to be put right, to be modified, and that only then can they be signed. Of course, everyone has begun to understand the ambiguity in the policy, this hypocrisy in the policy. However, this Contadora Group meets tomorrow, that is, 15 October, and we shall see what happens there. There is going to be another interesting event tomorrow, too.

[Levin] There is due to be such an event.

[Bovin] There is due to be, of course, if nothing happens to stop it. This is a meeting between Duarte, the president of El Salvador, and four leaders of the partisans, of the liberation front. It is due to take place not far from San Salvador, 60 kilometers to the north, in a small town situated in an area that both the partisans and the government consider to be their own. If everything passes normally, the president is due to come there, both the partisans and the government figures are to come there unarmed, and then the talks will start. Duarte indeed made a fairly striking speech at the General Assembly, stating that he was willing to meet the rebels. However, that sensation was a little artificial, because, as is known, in May of this year a special letter was sent to him by the rebels inviting him to such a meeting, and in effect, Duarte has at last replied to the proposal put to him.

[Shishlin] However, the essence of the situation in Central America consists of the fact that the United States is waging an undeclared war. Of course, the United States, against the background of both the forthcoming meeting between Duarte and the Salvadoran rebels and of the rejection of this peace document by the Contadora Group -- and let me remind listeners that the Contadora Group includes Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- against this background the United States is continuing to exert massive military and economic pressure upon Nicaragua, striving not simply to destabilize the situation in the republic, but to overturn the Sandinist regime and begin the game again in its own way. This is a very interesting political situation, in this sense -- returning to what has already been said here -- in that those diplomatic contacts and talks which come about are not the liking of the United States.

[Bovin] They would be to their liking if the result of these talks were, say, the positions that the Americans put forward. But, as the Americans understand, things can turn out quite the other way round. And, therefore, they still place greater hopes on methods of force.

U.S. Election Debates

[Levin] The opinion has been expressed in the Western press that Duarte made his striking proposal about a meeting with the rebels under prompting from the Americans, and that as far as the Americans are concerned, this is closely linked with the election campaign that is now taking place in the country. The second round in the television debate between Reagan, the current President of the United States, who is running for the post of head of the White House for another 4-year term for the Republican Party, and Mondale, his rival from the Democratic Party, is due to take place on 21 October. In order to take some of Mondale's trump-cards, and these trump-cards amount to the fact that Mondale, together with broad strata of the American public, is expressing some fears over the fact that the United States might get embroiled...

[Bovin interrupting]..it will get stuck, it will get stuck.

[Levin]...in an adventure, yes, which will suck them in like a bog. What's more, not long ago, Willi Brandt -- he is now in Latin America -- stated that if the Americans invade Nicaragua, it will be a very big mistake on their part and will give rise to very sharp discontent throughout the world. Under these conditions, the Americans are maneuvering and resorting to maneuvers of different kinds.

[Bovin] Since you have mentioned this television duel between Reagan and Mondale, the first stage of this duel ended perhaps in Mondale's favor overall, according to what everyone is writing. This can hardly change anything fundamentally now, but all the same, Mondale did score more points there than Reagan. Let me simply quote what THE WASHINGTON POST said. Here is the appraisal that it gave, for example, and it is typical of what they are writing about Reagan: "The old actor, a pale shadow of 1980, missed his cues, lost his train of thought, and lost himself. In the hospital-severe, blue and white atmospere of the television center, without the usual balloons, music and banners, without the conforting piece of paper, he seemed lonely and frightened." That is how they are evaluating how Reagan looked during the television debate.

[Levin] Overall, it has to be said that the American election campaign is like a very big show; such was the case during the conventions of the main bourgeois parties.

[Shishlin] Viktor Nikolayevich, let's add that it's a fairly boring show, which in my view has been boring everyone, in so far as...

[Bovin interrupting]...Yes, yes.

[Shishlin]...It is also true to say that it would appear that a feeling of boredom has come into being not just inside the United States, but also outside in connection with the U.S. election campaign.

[Bovin] Gerry Ferraro is a real tonic in the election now.

[Levin] Yes, her debate with Bush, the Republican vice president, took place on Thursday, and as the foreign news agencies report, things went as far as some very sharp exchanges.

[Bovin] She is a strong-willed woman, and she showed this quality.

[Shishlin] But to get down to what matters, as far as what we are interested in -- the Americans' internal affairs are their own internal affairs -- but as far as the foreign policy program is concerned, whether it is a Republican one or a Democratic one, it is essentially a program of building up armaments and the new American budget, and naturally, of course, the way in which a 5-percent increase in military spending is being introduced and the military budget is being piled up to almost $300 billion. [sentence as heard]

[Levin] The precise figure is $292 billion.

[Shishlin] I think that everything we have been saying about the situation in the Middle East, what we have been saying about the situation in Central America, what we have been saying about the international situation as a whole, is convincing evidence of how currently vital is the need for constructive, bold, and wide initiatives which might lead to agreement, to the restoration of confidence, and to overcoming confrontation.

[Levin] Our aspirations are expressed in the slogan of the party's Central Committee for the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution which says: "Peoples of all countries! Intensify the struggle for the removal of the threat of nuclear war! Deal a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism, and revanchism! Widen and rally the antiwar movement! Let us curb the arms race and defend detente and peace!" The purposeful, active efforts of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are directed toward this, toward curbing the arms race, toward defending detente and peace. We are confident that this policy will determine the development of international relations.

At this point, esteemed comrades, we conclude our program. All the best to you, and thank you for your attention.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD122259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1715 GMT 12 Oct 84

["International Situation: Questions & Answers" program presented by All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Pavel Kaspatov, with international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin, All-Union Radio commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov, and New York correspondent Yevgeniy Petko]

Socialist Economic Progress

[Excerpts] [Kasparov] I shall ask Nikolay Shishlin, journalist on international affairs, about how the creative process is progressing in the socialist countries.

[Shishlin] Only a few months have passed since the economic summit conference of CEMA countries in Moscow. It is heartening that intensive and energetic work is being carried out against a quite favorable economic background. And, by the way, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech to the people's controllers pointed attention to this aspect of the matter: to the development of the national economies of the socialist countries, and of the USSR in the first instance.

Indeed, our national economy has accelerated its pace, and to a certain extent it is managing to overcome the lagging-behind which was observed in certain sectors during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. As for the other socialist countries, it must be said that the results are positive on the whole in their economic development in the first 9 months of 1984.

One aspect of work which is particularly being kept in view, and which was outlined at the Moscow economic conference, is the total solution of the food problem in the socialist world. Of course, an important role is played here by cooperation between our socialist partners and Soviet economic organization as far as the fulfillment of the USSR's Food Program is concerned. As is known, this program includes not only increasing output of agriculture and animal husbandry products, but also the radical renewal of the processing industry, the modernization of the whole agro-industrial complex.

Here the participation of our socialist allies is extremely valuable as, in certain areas, they have very interesting and instructive experience worth using.

And as far as the fuel and power complex is concerned, work is progressing and there are very major plans for the creation of new oil and gas pipelines and processing enterprises. It seems that one can say quite confidently that the socialist countries, and the USSR in the first place with the participation of its socialist partners, is fully capable of providing the rational requirements of the socialist world for raw materials and fuels [energonosite] for the foreseeable future. This task will be solved both by maintaining a sufficiently high level of extraction and by introducing energy-saving equipment and technology.

In brief, although only a few months have passed since the Moscow economic conference, we can say that this work is progressing. A good start has been made, and this, it seems, is one of the guarantees that the great distances planned by the socialist countries will be successfully traversed.

Development of Afghan CP

[Kasparov] In our previous broadcast, we promised to tell you in detail about the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and about its role in the life of present-day Afghan society. This was also the subject of questions from comrades Fomin from Kuybyshev, Chirkin from Tashkent, and Lebedev from Moscow Oblast. The subject of Afghanistan is continued by our commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov.

[Kachanov] The book published in Kabul recently under the title "Undeclared War" characterizes the situation in Afghanistan before the revolution as follows: The intolerable inequality which existed between different nationalities, between the exploiting and exploited classes, between men and women, as well as the obsolete feudal relations in the villages, kept Afghanistan in the position of one of the most backward and least developed among the developing countries despite its large natural and human resources and its huge potential for economic and social progress. This was an obviously explosive situation which demanded radical revolutionary measures. Neither the palace revolution carried out in 1973 by close relatives of King Muhammad Daoud nor Afghanistan's proclamation as a republic were able to take the tension out of the situation. Daoud's government was virtually pursuing the previous bankrupt course. All this led to the national democratic revolution which was victorious on 27 April 1978. The revolution was headed by the PDPA, which by that time united progressively minded intellectuals, officers, and students with advanced views, some officials in the state machinery, and a certain sector of the working class. That party's constitutent congress took place in underground conditions in Kabul on 1 January 1965. Presently, by the way, the Afghan public is getting ready to mark that party's 10th anniversary.

The line toward fighting for the building of an Afghan society free of exploitation of man by man became the PDPA's main program objective. The congress elected a Central Committee; the first secretary was Nur Muhammad Taraki, the prominent Afghan writer and public figure. Babrak Karmal became his deputy and secretary of the Central Committee. Of course, at that time there was no question of the party having a mass membership. It was, as they say, of a cadre nature, for work had to be done in the conditions of the underground and of police repressions. Already in April 1967, the PDPA's press organ, the KHALQ newspaper, began publishing. Translated from Dari its name means "People." The paper played a considerable role in the Central Committee's organizational work. By the way, the party's program documents were published in it. A little later, the charter was adopted and then published. This charter defined the PDPA as the highest form of political organization and as the vanguard of the working class and all working people of Afghanistan.

From 1966, an exceptionally difficult period in the party's life started. It involved differences of opinion on some tactical questions. In the mid seventies, when Muhammad Daoud imposed repressions on the country's left-wing forces, the disagreements had been overcome. In June 1977, a statement on the unity of the PDPA, signed by Taraki and Karmal, was published. The party's united leading organs were recreated. It is natural that the unification of the groupings precipitated the success of the April revolution which the PDPA headed.

So the revolution had come to pass. Questions of ways and methods of carrying through urgent socioeconomic reform came up on the agenda. Different views existed on this score. Moreover, a negative role was played by Hafizollah Amin, who held leading posts in the party and state. Well, the healthy forces in the party gained the upper hand. This took place on 27 December 1979. Babrak Karmal was elected general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and resolute measures were immediately adopted to establish the principles of democratic centralism in the party. Party organs were set up locally. New members joined the PDPA's ranks and its social base was broadened. The adoption of a new charter became an important event. It organizationally consolidated the PDPA's unity.

The charter says that the PDPA is a party of a new type that bases its activity on the principles of scientific revolutionary theory.

A new stage began in the life of the party, a new stage of the Afghan revolution. The positive changes led to growth in PDPA membership. Whereas, at the time of the April revolution it had no more 18,000 members, its numbers now exceed 150,000. The PDPA is now the organizing and guiding force of the National Fatherland Front set up in mid-1981. Along with the PDPA, this was composed of the Afghan Trade Unions Association, the Democratic Organization of Afghan Women, the Democratic Youth Organization, creative unions, elders, and representatives of various tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan.

The National Fatherland Front is an important mass base for the implementation of the revolutionary transformations outlined by the party and the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

ZAGLADIN ON COMMUNISTS' INTERNATIONAL ROLE

PM120955 Moscow PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA in Russian No 9, Sep 84 (Signed to Press 7 Aug 84) pp 56-62

[Article under "Time, Events, Assessments" rubric by Prof Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department: "The Great, Unfading Legacy"; capitalized passages published in boldface in original unless otherwise noted]

[Text] In September 1984, the world's Communists will be marking the 120th anniversary of the international workingmen's association -- the First International. Among the portentous events that have marked the general channel of the history of the working class' liberation struggle, a special place belong to the founding of the First International. "The First International (1864-1872)," V.I. Lenin wrote, "laid the foundation of an international organization of workers for the preparation of their revolutionary onslaught against capital." (Footnote 1) (V.I. Lenin: "Complete Collected Works," Vol 38, p 302) Essentially, the meeting of British, French, German, Italian, Belgian, Polish, and Irish workers in London's St Martin's Hall on 28 September 1864 heralded the birth of the international communist movement.

The First International was in existence for just 8 years in all, but how rich these years were in terms of ideas, initiatives, and actions! The founder of the International, its inspirer and continuous leader, Karl Marx, and, together with him, his great friend, Friedrich Engels, did everything to ensure that it became "a genuine organization of the working class for struggle." (Footnote 2) (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works," Vol 33, p 278)

The multifaceted activity of the international workingmen's association is a truly inexhaustible topic. So it is not fortuitous that even today reputable monographs and publicist and polemical works devoted to the history of it appear in print one after another. A great deal in this history, which for us reflects the previous experience of the first steps of an organized workers movement, now belongs to the past. The association's activity and its ideas, however, contain a considerable amount that preserves its indisputable topicality even in our day. This relates primarily to the idea invested in its very name: THE INTERNATIONAL.

"One of the great goals of the association," Marx wrote, "is to achieve a situation wherein the workers of different countries not only FEEL THEMSELVES TO BE [italicized] but also ACT [italicized] as brothers and comrades fighting for their liberation in a single army." (Footnote 3) (Ibidem, Vol 16, p 195) It can be said without risk of exaggeration that the dominant features of the activity of Marx and Engels in the First International were indeed, on the one hand, the elaboration of the ideological principles of international proletarian brotherhood and, on the other, the application of these principles in the daily struggle of the working class of different countries. PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM -- this is the main legacy of the international workingmen's association for the Communists of all subsequent generations, and its chief behest to us, the Communists of the latter part of the 20th century.

Throughout the existence of the revolutionary science of the workers movement formulated by Marx, Engels, and Lenin there have not been -- and, one can be certain, there will not be -- any respite or pause in the campaigns hostile to this science, in the attempts by class enemies to overthrow its conclusions, to restrict its growing influence on working people and on the people's masses of all countries. One conclusion of scientific communism that has been and its being subjected to particularly vigorous and virulent attacks is the thesis on proletarian internationalism as one of the cornerstones of revolutionary theory, policy, and practice.

And, moreover, can it be otherwise? The ideologists and politicians of the bourgeoise class -- the class which is a parasite on the division, on the disunity of the working people, on kindling rivalry among them, on counterposing nations and nationalities one against the other -- cannot fail to see in proletarian internationalism their bitterest enemy. These people, these ideologists and politicians, strive to do everything in their power to "prove" that internationalism is something artificial introduced into the workers movement from outside by "malevolent Marxists." Hence the conclusion: The sooner the workers movement rejects internationalism, the better it will be both for itself and for mankind as a whole.

However, this conclusion is as false as the premise on which it is constructed. In fact, proletarian internationalism is not the fruit of someone's invention, nor is it the offspring of theoretical fantasy or subjective political will. PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM IS AN OBJECTIVE PHENOMENON REFLECTING IN THE SPHERE OF IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS THE VERY ESSENCE OF THE WORKING CLASS AND THE WORKERS MOVEMENT.

Indeed, FIRST: The working class is historically the first working, exploited class which, developing on the basis of large-scale machine industry as well as of the world market created by capitalism, is by the very force of this circumstance an international, universal class. Marx observed: The working class "can exist...only IN THE WORLD-HISTORIC SENSE." [italicized] (Footnote 4) (Ibidem, Vol 3, p 35)

SECOND: For all the variety of its forms, capital's exploitation of labor is essentially identical in all countries. It is everywhere a question of the bourgeoisie's appropriation of the surplus value created by the proletariat. The workers' economic position, Lenin said, "is not national but international." (Footnote 5) (V.I. Lenin: "Complete Collected Works" Vol 49, p 324)

THIRD: By virtue of what has been said, the radical class interest of the proletariat cannot fail to be identical everywhere, namely to achieve the liquidation of capitalist domination. "...The liberation of labor," Marx wrote, "is not a local, not a national problem, but a social problem embracing all countries in which a modern society exists..." (Footnote 6) (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works, Vol 17, p 445) In his turn, Engels pointed out: "...the proletarians of all countries have exactly the same interests, one and the same enemy, and they are faced with one and the same struggle..." (Footnote 7) (Ibidem, Vol 2, p 590)

FOURTH: Finally, the essence of the society which the proletariat has to create is also identical everywhere. For, given all the differences of form, in terms of substance this society will everywhere be one in which the domination of private ownership -- with all its consequences, primarily social and national oppression -- has been liquidated.

In other words, the working class, the proletariat, is a genuinely international class that is being exploited by cosmopolitan capital, but which thereby can and is called upon to struggle against this exploitation through the concerted efforts of all its national detachments. At the end of the last century, Engels remarked: "An army of the international proletariat is taking shape -- and the approaching new century will lead it to victory!" (Footnote 8) (Ibidem, Vol 22, p 496) While 2 decades later, Lenin stated: Imperialism "...is placing to the fore the antagonism of internationally amalgamated capital before the international workers movement." (Footnote 9) (V.I. Lenin: "Complete Collected Works" Vol 25, p 264)

It is completely natural that the genuinely international nature of the working class and its struggle could not fail to have found adequate reflection in the ideology and politics of the workers movement. And this reflection has become PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM.

The documents of the First International and the works of Marx and Engles relating its activities clearly delineate two fundamental components of proletarian internationalism: internationalist ideology and internationalist policy.

"...Above all," Engels wrote, "It is essential to maintain a truly international spirit which excludes the emergence of any patriotic chauvinism whatsoever..." (Footnote 10) (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works," Vol 18, p 500) In other words, the IDEOLOGY of proletarian internationalism resolutely opposes the nationalist ideology of the bourgeoisie, which "substantiates" the alienation of the working people of different countries and different nationalities. The bourgeoisie knows, Marx observed, "...that THE TRUE SECRET OF THE MAINTENANCE OF ITS POWER [italicized] lies in this division of the proletarians." (Footnote 11) (Ibidem, Vol 16, p 437)

Correspondingly, the POLICY of proletarian internationalism is the policy of securing the solidarity of the workers movement in all countries. "Citizens," Marx said in 1872, "let us remember the basic principle of the International: Solidarity. We will attain that great goal to which we aspire if we firmly reinforce this life-giving principle among all workers in all countries." (Footnote 12) (Ibidem, Vol 18, p 155)

The essence of the ideology and policy of proletarian internationalism remains immutable to our day. It is actually a question of the basis of internationalism, of its fundamental, initial principles.

It is at the same time completely obvious that with the passage of time the content of internationalism, the concretization of its basic principles, has been developed and enriched. This process has followed two main channels.

First of all there has taken place THE ENRICHMENT OF THE CONTENT OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM REGARDING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE VARIOUS NATIONAL DETACHMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKING CLASS ITSELF.

At the time of the formation of the international workingmen's association, internationalism expressed the resolve of the most aware forces of the proletariat to struggle for the unification of the "still uncoordinated movements" (Footnote 13) (Ibidem, Vol 17, p 446) of workers of diverse nationalities and countries. Subsequently, throughout the second half of the century -- and again, under the influence and in many instances with the direct participation of Marx and Engels -- there emerged in a number of countries proletarian revolutionary parties operating under the banner of scientific communism. Since that time and up to the present day proletarian internationalism has constituted the basis of relations between the Marxist-Leninist parties of the working class.

A new stage in the development of the content of proletarian internationalism was defined from the moment when the working class of Russia took power into its own hands in 1917. The Soviet state imbued its entire policy with an internationalist spirit. The interaction and mutual support of the victorious working class and the working people of all other countries serve as the unique axis of proletarian internationalism, as an important feature of its substance.

Following the birth of the world socialist system, the development of relations between countries in which the working class is in power has become an important part of internationalist policy. The norms and principles of these relations -- which include solidarity and comradely mutual assistance, full equality, and respect for sovereignty, and which embrace the spheres both of mutual relations between states and contacts between the ruling communist and workers parties, between public organizations, and between labor collectives -- have received the designation socialist internationalism. This has meant the further enrichment of those ideas embodied by the First International in its activity.

There is no doubt that the steady development of the workers movement will lead to a new enrichment of the content of proletarian internationalism as the basis of relations between the various detachments of the international workers movement and its political vanguard.

The enrichment of the content of proletarian internationalism has proceeded via another channel also, in terms of THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE WORKING CLASS AND ITS NONPROLETARIAN ALLIES. The working class and its party also build these relations on consistently internationalist principles.

Even during the period of the First International's existence the issue of the working class' relationship with the liberation movements of the nonproletarian masses confronted Marx and Engels in its entirety. It was primarily a question of the workers movements' attitude toward the peoples' movement for national liberation and toward the fighters against capitalism's colonial system. The solution of this question was, for Marx and Engels, obvious: The working class must render unconditional support to the national liberation fighters. The working class' solidarity with the national liberation movement was for Marx and Engels an important component of the ideology and policy of internationalism.

The given problem acquired still greater significance from the beginning of the 20th century, when the national liberation movement moved in a broad front against the shameful colonial system. Taking account of the new level of development of the revolutionary process, and of the increasing role of the national liberation fighters, Lenin formulated the celebrated slogan which reflected the enriched -- in this connection -- content of proletarian internationalism: "Proletarians of all countries and oppressed peoples, unite!" (Footnote 14) (V.I. Lenin: "Complete Collected Works" Vol 42, p 71)

In the period following World War II the national liberation movement attained the level of victorious national liberation revolutions. Other mass democratic movements also emerged, including the peoples' movement against the danger of nuclear war. The world's Communists, taking account of the changed situation, formulated a new appeal which reflected the further deepening of the principle of proletarian internationalism as regards the policy of the working class toward its allies: "PEOPLES OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, PROLETARIANS, ALL DEMOCRATIC FORCES IN THE COUNTRIES OF CAPITAL, LIBERATED, AND OPPRESSED PEOPLES -- UNITE IN THE COMMON STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND FOR PEACE, NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, SOCIAL PROGRESS, DEMOCRACY, AND SOCIALISM!" [italicized] (Footnote 15) (International Conference of Communist and Workers Parties, Moscow, 1969, Prague, 1969, p 43)

In other words, in our day the content of the working class' internationalism is, on the one hand, the strengthening solidarity of all detachments of the workers movement itself -- including the peoples of the socialist countries and the working class in the nonsocialist world -- and, on the other hand, the solidarity of the international workers movement with all fighters against imperialism.

In our time it is sometimes possible to hear that, in connection with the emergence of numerous and diverse liberation, democratic movements, and with the involvement in the anti-imperialist, antiwar struggle of ever newer social groups and strata, proletarian internationalism as such, has, as it were, become obsolete, is, as it were, no longer needed. In these circumstances, it is sometimes said, what is needed is a new internationalism which embraces all fighters for peace and against imperialism.

There is no doubt that at the present time it really is essential to strengthen the solidarity and interaction of all fighters against imperialism irrespective of their class affiliation or of their political and other views. Communists advocate such solidarity.

However, what has been said in no way signifies that proletarian internationalism proper is losing its purpose, its right to exist.

On the one hand, the solidarity of all participants in the anti-imperialist, antiwar struggle, while being of enormous significance, is nevertheless limited in terms of its content. Here is just one example: It is known that many of those people who actively oppose war are far from being consistent opponents of imperialism, while a not inconsiderable proportion of them even represent the interests of certain imperialist circles which are not inclined to adventurism. It is not surprising that their stances are inherently contradictory,and sometimes even ambiguous.

The anti-imperialist, antiwar struggle's essential consistency and dynamism are communicated by the participation of the working class and its vanguard political and professional organizations. Essentially, it is precisely the interaction on an international scale of the different detachments of the workers movement which represents the basis upon or around which all other members of the anti-imperialist, antiwar struggle actually do unite (irrespective of whether or not they are aware of this). The solidarity of the workers movement serves, in other words, as the foundation of the solidarity of all forces opposed to imperialism and war. To liquidate this foundation would naturally mean to weaken the authority and purposefulness, and the militant nature, of these forces' cooperation.

On the other hand, denial of the need of proletarian internationalism in our time is esentially equivalent to belittling or even denying the historic role of the working class. In actual fact, the argument about the fate of proletarian internationalism is a part of the argument about whether the contemporary workers movement retains its role, whether the proposition formulated by Marx, Engels, and Lenin concerning the historic mission of the working class remains correct.

Precisely for this reason, all those who are faithful to the ideas of scientific communism, to the ideals of the proletarian movement, cannot accept the thesis about the loss of its historic role and of its right to exist on the part of proletarian internationalism.

In today's circumstances, international and internationalist solidarity have acquired a significance which is unprecedented in comparison with any earlier period. How is this explained?

First of all it should be emphasized that mankind has now entered, beyond any doubt, a new stage of the internationalization of all social life. This is manifesting itself, FIRST, in the internationalization of the world economy -- primarily under the influence of the scientific and technical revolution -- which has considerably increased during recent decades. I have in mind socialist economic integration, the broadening economic cooperation between countries with differing social systems, and also the internationalization of the world capitalist economy (integration, the multinationals, and so on).

As V.I. Lenin observed, the trend toward the establishment of the "international unity... of economic life in general, politics, science, and so forth" is reflected in the activity of the workers movement in the form of the strengthening of the principle of internationalism. (Footnote 16) (V.I. Lenin: "Complete Collected Works" Vol 24, p 124) And indeed, our day is witnessing the distinct growth of the interconnection of the class struggle in various regions of the world, along with the genuine internationalization of this struggle, as manifested both in the increasingly frequent simultaneous actions by the working class of different counties on the same issues, and in the deepening of the international solidarity of the workers movement's various detachments (including the struggle against the multinationals).

SECOND, the advent of a new, higher level of the internationalization of social life is indicated by the exacerbation of so-called global problems which affect the destiny of all mankind, problems without whose solution mankind's further advance along the path of social progress is practically impossible.

Foremost among these problems is naturally, that of averting a world thermonuclear catastrophe. Naturally, it is impossible to solve this problem by acting within the framework of a single country. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko remarks, "...the problems of war and peace, like all global problems, do not exist of themselves. They are inseparable from world social contradictions, from the development of the class struggle." (Footnote 17) (K.U. Chernenko: "The People and the Party are United: Selected Speeches and Articles" Moscow, 1984, p 459) In other words, the solution of the cardinal question of preserving peace and reducing the danger of war demands the vigorous international collaboration of all detachments of the workers movement, and primarily of all communist parties.

Following the deployment of new American missiles in a number of West European countries, Europe has now become -- and this is acknowledged by all adherents of peace -- a particularly important front of opposition to the danger of war. For Europe is the site of the most sensitive center of this confrontation.

At the same time it is evident that the struggle against the danger of war in Europe is by no means isolated from all the other fronts of the fight to save mankind. The communist and workers parties of the European countries note that they consider it their duty to display solidarity with the peoples of other regions of the world who are waging the struggle against imperialism, and -- conversely -- appreciate highly the manifestation of these peoples' solidarity with their own fight for peace. At the same time, the fraternal parties of Latin America, Asia, and Africa rely in their struggle on the strengthening solidarity of the peoples of Europe.

It can be said that in the countries of all continents people are now becoming increasingly aware that the forces of war and aggression can be curbed only through the joint actions of all detachments of the anti-imperialist front.

The significance of internationalism is also increasing in connection with the existence -- in addition to the problem of peace — of a number of other socioeconomic, demographic, and ecological problems termed global. As was noted in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, the present level of development of productive forces, science, and technology allows us to set about their practical solution. (Footnote 18) (PRAVDA 7 January 1983) What is essential is the active and enterprising participation of all countries in this work of the working class and workers movement.

THIRD: The deepening internationalization of social life in today's world is reflected in the policy of monopoly capital, which is seeking to pool its efforts in the struggle against socialism and against the peoples' national liberation movement.

An entire system of international ties among the imperialist forces has now been established and is functioning. This is represented by the military blocs of imperialism, primarily the NATO bloc, which from the moment of its creation has functioned as an instrument for coordinating the counterrevolutionary actions of the imperialists in various countries. It is also represented by the different integration organs in Europe and other regions of the world which are also used for these purposes. One should also include here the periodically convened conferences of the leaders of the major capitalist countries; such conferences were previously convened as if only for the discussion of economic problems, but now they also coordinate military-political issues and provide the actual coordination of actions on important international problems. The world associations of bourgeois parties should also be included here.

Events of the last few years have demonstrated clearly: The weaker the bourgeoisie becomes in each individual capitalist country, the more its seeks to rely on its international capabilities, on its international ties. Whatever country one takes, in the event of serious shifts of a revolutionary or even simply of a profoundly democratic nature -- the international alliance of capital promptly resorts to unceremonious interference. This is demonstrated by the examples of Chile, Portugal, the Near and Middle East, and Central America.

The United States displays particular vigor in the plane of setting up international contacts among imperialist forces. It stands behind all the attempts being undertaken in this direction, utilizing political and economic pressure, and indeed all other methods, as far as the use of CIA channels. In essence, behind the present feverish activity on the part of imperialism in the plane of unifying efforts against socialism and the peoples' liberation movement (and despite the existing and intensifying interimperialist contradictions of a differing nature) stands not only the overall class interest of capital but above all the aspiration of U.S. imperialism to world hegemony.

It is quite obvious that the international workers movement is intended to draw the corresponding conclusions from the new stage of the internationalization of social life. To the international cohesion of the class adversary, the workers movement is called upon to counterpose a powerful, well prepared, and internationally coordinated action. An action which would mobilize the people's masses and raise them up for a general mighty counterattack against the peace-endangering machinations of imperialism's aggressive forces.

So, the significance of the internationalism, the internationalist solidarity of the working class has grown and is continuing to grow for objective reasons. This circumstance is, however, observed by our class foes also.

It is no mere chance that, beginning with the mid-seventies, it is possible to observe particularly vigorous actions against proletarian internationalism by the imperialist forces. Why precisely then? -- one can ask. If one recalls the course of events at that time it is not difficult to guess why: The start of the seventies was marked by the peoples' active struggle in support of Vietnam and Chile. The solidarity movements which emerged as the direct embodiment of proletarian internationalism literally generated a commotion in the imperialist camp. They naturally saw in this a growing threat to their domination in many areas of the world, a mighty force which had acquired real weight. It was precisely in response to such movements that imperialism mounted its campaign against proletarian internationalism, depicting it as something inimical to the fraternal parties' autonomy, to their independence.

Imperialism's attacks on proletarian internationalism are not slackening. It can now be seen with particular clarity: We are talking about an important component of the imperialist "crusade" against socialism and the entire liberation movement, against Communists. This is an important component of contemporary anticommunism.

A fundamentally important part of the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin is the conclusion that the Communist Party, that is, the party which bases its activity on the principles of scientific communism, can and must be the consistent bearer of the ideology and policy of internationalism, must be that force which ensures the effective implementation of its principles. The Communists' role, Marx and Engels wrote, consists, first, in ensuring that "...in the struggle of the proletarians of diverse nations they single out and uphold those general interests of the entire proletariat which do not depend on nationality"; second, in ensuring that "at the different stages of development through which the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie passes, they are always the representatives of the interests of the movement as a whole." (Footnote 19) (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works" Vol. 4, p. 437)

The international workingmen's association began for the first time in history to enshrine these principles in practical politics. The association's international activity remains an example for Communists in our time as well.

At first, the parties of the Second International also proclaimed their fidelity to the lessons of Marx and Engels. But as we know, even shortly after its creation the leaders of many of these parties revealed an inclination to depart from Marxism, and from proletarian internationalism above all. When criticizing the apostasy of the leaders of the workers movement, Marx and Engels were not slow to voice the opinion that the parties which abandon the soil of internationalism lose a part of their substance, lose the right to regard themselves as genuinely revolutionary organizations of the proletariat. The collapse of the Second International during World War I cogently confirmed that the rejection of internationalism entails shameful failure, inflicts the very greatest harm on the workers movement, and in the final analysis signifies connivance with those who prepare and unleash wars between peoples.

It is far from accidental that Lenin resolutely opposed the distortion of Marxism by opportunists. He called on the revolutionary parties of the working class to show constant concern for the workers' international unity (Footnote 20) (V.I. Lenin: "Complete Collected Works" Vol 49, p 324), and to think not only about their own nation but about the interests of all, the interests of the general freedom and equality of nations. (Footnote 21) (Ibidem, Vol 30, pp 44-45)

From the very outset, Lenin, as a most faithful follower of the views of Marx and Engels, oriented the Bolshevik Party created by him in 1903 toward unwavering fidelity to the ideology and political principles of proletarian internationalism.

Throughout its entire 80-year history, the CPSU has with honor carried the banner raised by him. "We Soviet Communists," the 25th CPSU Congress remarked, "regard the defense of proletarian internationalism as the sacred duty of every Marxist-Leninist." (Footnote 22) (Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress. Moscow, 1976, p 31)

The experience of the past, just like the events of recent years, have fully demonstrated that there exists a direct link between the cohesion and cooperation of the workers movement, and primarily its political, revolutionary vanguard, and the successes or failures of its struggle for the maintenance and consolidation of peace. Remembering this, the fraternal parties are cooperating extensively on an international scale, are improving and strengthening their interaction. It appears, however, that the situation is now making new, much higher demands on the Communists' solidarity. This stems both from those general circumstances of an international nature which I spoke about earlier and from the specific problems arising precisely before the Communists.

One such problem which sometimes creates certain difficulties lies in the fact that SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE INCREASE IN THE VOLUME OF THE INTERNATIONAL TASKS OF THE WORKING CLASS AND ITS ORGANIZATIONS THERE IS ALSO TAKING PLACE A GROWTH IN THE VOLUME OF NATIONAL TASKS, AND THE NATIONAL SPECIFIC OF EACH PARTY'S ACTIVITY IS INCREASING. This is occurring for a number of objective reasons.

First of all -- the universal upsurge of the people's liberation struggle is, naturally, leading to the growth of national feelings, to the growth of national self-awareness. And it is natural that the communist parties, representing the vanguard of this struggle, cannot fail to reflect this process in their policy and in their entire activity.

Further, and as it has always been in history, the intensification of the processes of the internationalization of social life is also accompanied by a certain reanimation of national feelings and interests. All the more so in that these processes take place under capitalism in an antagonistic form: through the subordination of some nationalities to others, and through the exploitation of some states by others.

The following circumstance is also of great importance. The influence of Communists within their own countries increases with the passage of time. This process takes place unevenly. But it does nevertheless move forward, and in many countries the communist parties have already become an acknowledged national force. However, it is clear that, being a genuinely patriotic force, the Communists cannot fail to devote the most active attention to the national problems of their own countries.

It is necessary to bear in mind that not all national problems with which Communists have to deal are of an objectively conditioned nature. Some of them are sometimes insinuated by the bourgeoisie, or are artifically exaggerated by it. Nevertheless the communist party cannot refuse to participate in their examination and solution insofar as these problems do exist and are troubling people.

The fraternal parties' activeness in defense of the national interests of their own peoples, and the rebuff organized by them to pressure from foreign, primarily American, imperialism have grown considerably in recent years. In their struggle the Communists unite the internationalist goals of the defense of peace and the defense of their own people's national interests. This helps the fraternal parties to strengthen their positions among the people's masses of their own countries and facilitates the process of rallying all of a nation's democratic forces on a consistently democratic platform.

At the same time, the question is sometimes asked: Does not the growth in the volume of Communists' national tasks signify a certain reduction in the significance for them of their international duty? Does not active solidarity with world socialism and with the liberation movement in general entail the weakening of a party's positions in its contacts with other political forces?

Of course, the class adversary has always used and will continue to use allusions to Communists' international cooperation, and in particular their cooperation with the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, in order to undermine a communist party's position in its own country. Nevertheless, in the final analysis -- and practice and life itself have demonstrated this many times -- parties which implement, openly and without embarrassment, the very broadest international contacts and which consistently pursue a course of anti-imperialist, revolutionary solidarity, in fact strengthen rather than weaken their own positions; within their own country also, in the dialogue with other political forces.

And this is completely natural, moreover. It has long been known -- and proven in practice -- that if the solidity of one or other party's national positions acts as the natural and most important prerequisite for the successful fulfillment by it of its international duty, then -- in its turn -- the party's active internationalist position in the international arena is an essential condition of the strengthening of its positions in its own country.

In a certain sense, even during the First International it was essentially impossible to wage a revolutionary struggle while disengaging oneself from its external conditions: The fate of the Paris Commune showed this quite definitely. But in our time, when the struggle for peace and socialism has acquired a truly global nature, internationalist solidarity is proving to be a particularly important factor of the success of each party's work on its national soil. And of course, it is possible to count on the solidarity of others only if one is consistent and principled in questions of solidarity with others. This idea was constantly emphasized by Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

Sometimes yet another question is raised in connection with Communists' practical implementation of the principles of international solidarity: Is not the growing diversity of the conditions in which parties operate an obstacle to their interaction in the world arena?

Naturally, it is impossible not to take into account the growing variety of the conditions of the revolutionary struggle. Today, in line with Lenin's advice, it is specially important not to permit stereotypes in strategy and tactics. Each party independently formulates its own political line, giving careful consideration here to the real conditions of its life and activity. But the variety of conditions by no means signifies the consequent disappearance either of the need for the international coordination of the communist parties' actions and for the strengthening of internationalism, or of the practical possibility of such strengthening.

Let us recall in this connection these highly topical Leninist ideas. "...The diversity of local conditions, the difference in the position of the working class from region to region, and finally the specific features in the views of local figures," Lenin wrote, "will always exist and...it is precisely this diversity that attests to the movement's vitality and healthy growth.... Fragmentation and disorganization are not at all the necessary consequence of this diversity. The preservation of the movement's continuity and the unification of the movement by no means exclude diversity -- on the contrary, they will create an even broader arena and freedom of action [svobodnoye poprishche] for it." (Footnote 23) (V.I. Lenin: "Complete Collected Works" Vol 4, pp 323-324)

And so, the important problem confronting Communists in our day is COMBINING THE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL FACTORS IN THE PARTIES' ACTIVITY. It is not unlike the old problem. But at every stage it acquires its own resonance. Today it has become more acute than in the past.

The point is that the word "combining" probably ought to be specified according to its semantic meaning. I think that it must be understood as the ORGANIC COMBINATION of the international and the national in the activty of each party. Indeed, the INTERNATIONAL is not something SUPRANATIONAL. It presupposes a careful consideration of the specifics of national development.

But at the same time one must also not forget the primacy of the international in the final analysis. As Marx and Engels observed, the proletariat's class struggle is national "in form" but international in content. And this is the determining factor. The international and national duty of each party are fused into one.

The problem in itself of the organic combination of the international and the national is an objective problem which has arisen on the basis of the real course of events in the world. However, it is the party and the leadership -- that is, the subjective factor -- that are called upon to provide the answer to it. And herein lies the enormous, truly historic responsibility of the Communists.

"Past experience," Marx wrote in the "Constituent Manifesto of the International Workingmen's Association," "has shown that a neglectful attitude toward the fraternal alliance which must exist between the workers of different countries and impel them in their struggle for liberation to stand up firmly for one another is punished by the general defeat of their uncoordinated efforts." (Footnote 24) (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works" Vol 16, pp 10-11) The experience of our time still more graphically and cogently confirms the correctness of this conclusion. It -- this experience -- tells us: COMMUNISTS CAN SUCCESSFULLY FULFILL THEIR ROLE IN THE CONTEMPORARY CLASS STRUGGLE IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA AND IN THEIR OWN COUNTRIES ONLY IF THEY CONTINUE TO ACT AS AN INTERNATIONAL QUANTITY, AS A SINGLE INTERNATIONAL FORCE.

The principles of proletarian internationalism formulated for the first time by Marx and Engels are reliably serving the cause of the historical progress of all mankind. The fidelity of the world's Communists to these principles has given a great deal to all peoples and to all mankind. The internationalist line of the Marxist-Leninist parties in world affairs has, to a decisive degree, ensured the successes of the world revolutionary process as well as the successes of the peoples' struggle for peace.

Lenin once stated that it is necessary to devote all our strength and enthusiasm to "serving the great goal which we are setting ourselves -- the durable and sincere unification of all true revolutionaries." (Footnote 25) (V.I. Lenin: "Complete Collected Works" Vol 54, p 322) Today this great goal has still greater significance than in the past. Today it is indeed necessary to devote all our strength and enthusiasm to ensuring the attainment of this goal.

TASS ON PROSPECTS FOR SOVIET-U.S. SUMMIT

LD121709 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 12 Oct 84

["Fabrications and Facts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

In the recent time representatives of the American Administration repeatedly tried to demonstrate ostentatious "disappointment" with the lack of Soviet-American summit contacts, deliberately emphasizing Washington's alleged desire to have such a meeting and trying in vain to lay responsibility on Soviet side for its having not yet been held. Vice President George Bush made yet another such attempt. In the election debate with his rival from the Democratic Party Mrs Geraldine Ferraro, he asserted without adducing any proof that allegedly the Soviet Union is responsible for the lack of Moscow-Washington summit contacts.

Meanwhile, one should turn only to the latest history of Soviet-American relations to understand that it is exactly Moscow which consistently advocated the development and consolidation of relations with Washington. Thus, Leonid Brezhnev in his report to the 26th congress, speaking on the use of the active dialogue with the United States at all levels, specially emphasized that the decisive link here are meetings at the summit level.

True as it is to the principle of continuity in foreign policy, the Soviet Union declared through the mouth of Yuriy Andropov: "We believed and believe that summit meetings have serious significance for solution of complicated problems.... There is no need to convince us of usefulness and expediency of the dialogue. This is our policy. But the dialogue should be conducted on a par, but not from the position of strength, as Ronald Reagan proposes".

And, finally, an unambiguous call was made to the United States and its allies by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko: "It is high time to reaffirm by concrete deeds one's share of responsibility for the destinies of the world, to realise lack of prospects of the policy from the positions of strength, of the stake on the arms race, to display real but not ostentatious readiness for the dialogue, for negotiations to find mutually acceptable solutions of questions on which mankind's future depends. On the side of the Soviet Union there is no lack of such readiness".

These pronouncements as they are by top Soviet leaders patently show that our country has been ready all the recent years to maintain good traditions of Soviet-American summit meetings, which earlier took place in Moscow, Washington, and then again in Moscow, Vladivostok, Helsinki, and Vienna. And wherever and whenever the next such dialogue is held, the USSR would do the utmost to promote solution of the most burning questions of the present -- preservation of peace.

But it should be noted with regret that American diplomacy releasing some vague ideas on a Soviet-American summit meeting at the same time did the utmost to see to it that such a meeting could not be held in a constructive atmosphere of confidence and will for peace. The United States deployed cruise missiles in Western Europe. It unleashed the malicious anti-Soviet campaign and did the utmost to bring the development of international relations back into the cold war channel. The White House turned a deaf ear to the Soviet proposal adoption of the "code of conduct" between nuclear powers and opposed the Soviet initiatives aimed at prevention of militarisation of outer space, at resumption of negotiations on full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

All that, naturally, was not mentioned in his publicity election speech by Vice President George Bush. And, meanwhile, exactly this explains the fact why Reagan proved to be the only American President in the past forty years who did not meet the top Soviet leader.

Obviously, relevant prerequisites are necessary for holding a meeting between top leaders of the two leading powers. What is required above all is a certain extent of mutual understanding on major questions which determine the state of relations between the two countries and the general international situation. It is also necessary that both sides should have the desire to really strive for positive changes, and still better -- for fundamental improvement in mutual relations. If one views the state of affairs from this point of view, it becomes clear: the discourse of American leaders on a meeting are backed by nothing. The U.S. policy in questions of relations with the Soviet Union pursues no constructive aims. Moreover, it is oriented in an absolutely opposite direction.

Fresh evidence of that was the stand taken by President Reagan in the course of his recent Washington meeting with member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The exchange of opinions which was held on key questions of Soviet-American relations and in this connection the state of affairs in the world did not reveal signs that would testify to the real intention of the American side to correct its policy towards realism and peaceability. General statements in favour of more constructive relations with the USSR which were made from the American side are not backed up by concrete actions.

U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET BELIES REAGAN'S PEACE TALK

LD132230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] TASS reports from Washington that President Reagan has signed the bill on government allocations for the 1985 Fiscal Year. The U.S. Defense Department is allocated $292.9 billion. Another $7 billion is provided for military programs in other departments. Viktor Levin is at the microphone to comment:

And so the new U.S. budget envisages an allocation of practically $300 billion for military preparations. This has never happened before. The Reagan administration has surpassed even its own record regarding the financial allocations for the Pentagon. Each year of this administration has been marked by a steep rise in military spending. But the fact that this time too -- in the atmosphere of the pre-election struggle and also in the presence of a $181 billion budget deficit -- Reagan has not budged one inch from implementing his ambitious military programs aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union is clear evidence that the interests of the military-industrial complex are being placed above everything else.

Against the background of the dry but most telling figures representing the state's budget, Reagan's peace-loving rhetoric, that has lately been much publicized, stands out as a mere maneuver designed to lull the troubled public opinion and add decorum to the adventurist militarist course. The new budget signifies a further continuation and development of feverish military preparations. Money is being set aside for the further production of strategic 'B-1' bomber aircraft, the 'Trident' program that envisages the creation of a new generation of nuclear submarines, and for increasing the conventional armaments' arsenal. In my view, particular attention should be given to the fact that money is also being allocated for work on creating antimissile defense systems with space-based elements. Appoximately $1.5 billion is being allocated for this. Against a $300 billion military spending allocation, that sum does not seem very large, but one must not fail to see that this lays the groundwork for the practical beginning of star wars.

The Soviet Union proposes the adoption of urgent measures to ban once and for all the use of force in space, and from space with regard to the earth, and also from the earth with regard to targets in space, so that space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes for the good of mankind.

At the same time, the United States is making a concrete step toward militarizing space. The new U.S. budget exposes the peace-loving assertions made by U.S. Administration spokesmen as false and reveals their true aims, which are fraught with terrible danger for peace on earth.

TASS NOTES REAGAN DECISION ON SPACE COMMISSION

LD140707 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 14 TASS -- President Reagan has signed a decree on the setting up of a National Space Commission. It has been officially announced that the commission is being created for mapping out and formulating long-term objectives and tasks of the U.S. space program as well as for analysing the potentialities of the U.S. and working out recommendations concerning the political steps the U.S. could make in this sphere. The commission is to present a report on the results of its work within a year.

A decision on the setting up of the National Space Commission was announced at the time when the U.S. has launched preparations for the militarisation of near-earth space which are unprecedented by their scope. Last January the U.S. carried out the first test of the anti-satellite system (ASAT). Three days ago, the U.S. Congress authorized the conducting in 1985 of another three tests of the anti-satellite weapons. The implementation of the sinister program of "star wars" is being started. 1.4 billion dollars are allocated for this purpose in fiscal 1985.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF CIA BUDGET EXAMINED

LD122242 Moscow TASS in English 2204 GMT 12 Oct 84

["The CIA: A Tool for International Banditry" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- TASS political commentator Robert Serebrennikov writes:

U.S. Congress has endoresed the 1985 budget of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the main espionage and sabotage service of the United States. The sum total of the appropriations earmarked to the CIA is a closely-guarded secret, but Democratic Senator Daniel Moynihan disclosed it was the biggest budget ever allocated in any country. The CIA, THE NEW YORK TIMES observed, was relishing a veritable boom.

The touching concern for the CIA is explained by the U.S. global hegemonistic plans and the international banditry which the Washington administration has institutionalized as its state policy. By lifting practically all constraints on covert operations, the White House has left the CIA free to act ever more aggressively, impudently,and brazenly on the international scene. The CIA's role in executing the policy of state terrorism as the Washington administration's method of dealing with other states and nations has grown and keeps growing even further.

The CIA's spying and sabotage operations are spearheaded above all against the USSR and other socialist countries. These operations are an indispensable part of the foreign policy pursued by the incumbent U.S. Administration which is escalating its proclaimed "crusade" against socialism actually into a "crusade" against the whole world.

The CIA now leaves no part of the world without its attention, leaving bloody traces across the globe.

Its "blacklist" includes Central and Latin American, Middle Eastern, Asian, and African countries. Espionage, acts of sabotage, covert operations, direct military interventions, the training and use of mercenaries, "psychological warfare", terror and bribery are among the specific methods employed by the CIA to undermine the social and political systems of sovereign states and to shatter and unseat lawful governments whose independent home and foreign policies happen to enrage Washington.

The panorama of the CIA's ominous activities is truly vast. It includes flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of El Salvador and the backing there of Washington's placemen who are committing bloody crimes against their own people, the undeclared war against Nicaragua whose people are defending their freedom and independence and the democratic gains won in the revolution, provocative intrigues against sovereign nonaligned Afghanistan, and support to mercenary gangs in Angola.

World public opinion is also angered by the CIA's continuous scheming to destabilize the situation in India and some other developing countries. The CIA's service record" includes the bloody coup in Chile and the murder of its President Salvadore Allende, the overthrow of the Mossadeq government in Iran and coups in Guatemala, Brazil, and other countries.

The Washington administration is making busy use of the CIA also as a "trojan horse" for meddling in all spheres of the political, public, and economic life of its own partners and exerting crude and undisguised pressure on them to modify their policies. One striking example of such practices is the arrogant activity of American special services in Italy.

The international banditry perpetrated by the official American outfit for espionage and sabotage is a grave threat to world peace and to the nations' free and independent development. This is why the Soviet Union's proposal, made at the current U.N. General Assembly session in New York, for denouncing the policy and practices of state terrorism and regarding any actions by states to undermine the socio-political systems in other sovereign states as inadmissible has evoked widespread and positive response.

SOVIET-U.S. SOCIETY DELEGATION ENDS U.S. TOUR

LD131554 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 13 TASS -- A delegation from the USSR-U.S. Society has ended a tour of the United States, taken at the invitation of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The Soviet guests visited Washington, New York City, San Francisco, Berkeley, San Diego, and Los Angeles.

In all of these cities they had meetings with representatives of the American people and political quarters to discuss ways of strengthening contacts between the two countries. The discussions involved members of a number of American public organizations and associations campaigning for disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war such as Concerned Clergy and Laymen, the Dialogue Organizing Committee, the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, and Physicians for Social Responsibility.

The discussions focused on the urgent need to normalize relations between the two states. Representatives of the American public voiced concern about Washington's militarist policy and fomenting of anti-Soviet psychosis. In this connection, it was stressed that it is important to spread truthful information about the Soviet Union in the United States and to further develop contacts between the public in both countries.

The Soviet delegation gave extensive publicity to the package of the USSR's initiatives to strengthen peace, curb the arms race, and avert nuclear war. Members of the delegation spoke in the press, on radio, and on television.

CHINESE ART EXHIBITION OPENS IN MOSCOW

PM141426 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exhibition Opens"]

[Text] An exhibition spanning several decades of the development of ethnic Chinese art has opened at the Museum of Oriental Arts in Moscow. Seventy paintings, mostly from the Beijing Visual Arts Center collection, are on show here.

The exhibition acquaints us with the works of artists of various generations representing one of the traditional schools of Chinese art -- the "Guohua."

A central place at the exhibition is occupied by the works of the founders of this complex and original type of art, Huang Binhong, Qi Baishi, and Xu Beihong, displayed along side modern painters. The exhibition is pegged to the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the PRC.

The opening ceremony was attended by Ye. V. Zaytsev, USSR deputy minister of culture; and Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

JAPANESE PAPER CITED ON PRC DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

LD131125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 12 Oct 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The informed Japanese newspaper MAINICHI has published an article by its economic observer, reviewing the problems of economic modernization being carried out by the People's Republic of China. China is setting itself the aim of becoming, by the beginning of the next century, a developed industrial power, the article says. However, on the road to modernization stand serious difficulties, primarily connected with the fact that 99 percent of all enterprises in China are small- and medium-sized, equipped with very antiquated equipment. Almost half of industrial, office, and professional workers have only elementary education. In these conditions, the newspaper concludes, one can only attain a quantitative and not a qualitative side to improving production.

CONTINUED REPORTS ON USSR-JAPAN ROUNDTABLE

Aliyev Meets Delegation Heads

LD122143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Conversation at the Kremlin]

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- Today, Geybar Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers received a group of leaders of the Japanese delegation to the fourth "roundtable" conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public which was held in Moscow.

Topical questions on the international situation, the current state of Soviet-Japanese relations, and prospects for their development were discussed during the conversation.

The Soviet side emphasized that since the international situation has been dangerously aggravated, it is necessary for peace forces to exert further vigorous efforts to remove the nuclear threat, strengthen peace, and restore the process of detente. The USSR's peace initiatives, the Soviet Union's policy in the international scene, including the policy towards states with a different social system, are subordinated precisely to that noble goal.

The delegation leaders' attention was drawn to Konstantin Chernenko's address to Japanese readers in connection with the publication in Japan of a book of his speeches and articles in which the Soviet Union's principles approach to Japan is expounded. It is necessary to establish truly good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Japan for the sake of the vital interests of the Soviet and Jaapanese peoples, and peace in Asia and the whole world.

The importance of concrete and efficient steps to remedy the Soviet-Japanese relations, to bring them out of the state of cooling in which they found themselves by no means through the fault of the Soviet side, has been noted. In this connection, it was pointed to the presence of negative aspects in Japan's policy which adversely affect that country's links with the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is ready to take steps towards improvement of mutual relations, if, of course, the same readiness is also displayed on the Japanese side, and is backed up by practical deeds.

At issue is implementation of the Soviet Union's proposals that a treaty on good-neighborliness and cooperation be concluded with Japan, that the two countries should jointly elaborate measures of confidence in the Far East and other constructive initiatives. Implementation of those initiatives would enable a substantial strengthening of confidence in the relations between the two states, and creation of the foundation for the development of these relations along the lines of good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation. This, in turn, would considerably promote lessening tension and improving the situation in the Far East region.

The development of links and contacts between the USSR and Japan through public, parliamentary, and other channels which have been more active recently, is bound to play an important role in improving Soviet-Japanese relations. Usefulness of such contacts will grow if these contacts lead to concrete accords and create conditions for enriching bilateral links in different spheres for the good of both countries' peoples. peoples.

The Japanese side expressed concern over the present-day state of Soviet-Japanese relations which are an important factor of ensuring peace and security in the Far East and in Asia as a whole. It was declared that the striving of Japanese organizations, favoring development of links with the USSR, to exert consistent efforts in order to attain tangible progress in the relations between the two countries, asserts the spirit of genuine good-neighborliness in those relations. The leaders of the Japanese delegation underlined the need for expediency of further steps in order to deepen mutual understanding between the Soviet and Japanese peoples.

The positive significance of roundtable conferences of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public was noted, and hope was expressed that the thorough discussion of various aspects of Soviet-Japanese relations, held during the fourth roundtable conference, will be a good foundation for practical actions towards consolidation of mutual links.

Taking part in the conversation which was held in a friendly atmosphere were: from the Japanese side -- Chairman of the Parliamentary Association of Japanese-Soviet Friendship I. Sakarauchi, Chairman of the Japanese Association of Cultural Links with Foreign Countries S. Matsumae, Vice-President of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society I. Hatoyama, Chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Relations Society K. Kato, Chairman of the Association of Japanese-Soviet Trade S. Yokokawa, Chairman of the Board of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society T. Yokoyama; and from the Soviet side -- Chairman of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies Presidium Z.M. Kruglova, head of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry N.N. Solovyev, and others.

Press Conference Held

LD121844 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- We may note with satisfaction that the Soviet and Japanese public hold a common stand on the fundamental questions of the present-day international situation. This was stated by chairman of the Central Board of the "USSR-Japan" Society, Minister of Merchant Marine of the USSR Timofei Guzhenko. He addressed a press conference today in connection with the completion of the conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public.

It is only natural, he said, that the points of view coincided not on all questions discussed. But we are confident that these differences will be overcome in the course of further contacts. Tha main thing is that none of the participants in the conference has the slightest doubt as to the need of further improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations, creation of the appropriate atmosphere for mutual understanding and confidence.

Many practical proposals were expressed in the course of the discussion, and realisation of those proposals would help bring the two peoples still closer together. The Soviet Union is ready to do its part on the way to that noble goal.

Then the floor at the press conference was taken by deputy of parliament from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Yoshio Sakurauchi who said that the Japanese delegation had no objections against the statement which was made by the head of the Soviet delegation. He noted that the leaders of the Japanese delegation had been received by member of the Political Bureau, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev, and that fact testifies to the goodwill attitude of the Soviet side to the aims of the conference and enhances its significance.

Communique Issued

OW130223 Tokyo KYODO in English 0131 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, Oct 13 KYODO -- A three-day roundtable conference between Japan and the Soviet Union ended here Friday with a joint communique in which the two countries promised to work together for global disarmament. The communique, adopted by about 450 politicians, businessmen, scholars and journalists from both sides, also called for efforts for a total ban on weapons of genocide, including chemical and space weapons.

The two countries, however, failed to narrow differences over the territorial issue of four Soviet-held islands off Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido. According to conference sources, the Japanese delegation, led by former foreign minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, wanted the communique to include Tokyo's position that the two countries conclude a peace treaty after solving "pending bilateral problems" -- meaning the territorial issue. The request was turned down by the Soviets, who the sources said cited differences in interpretation of the word "pending problems." As a result, the communique merely said Japan and the Soviet Union would make efforts to prepare the ground for their primary goal of concluding a peace pact.

The private-level conference, launched in 1979 by non-governmental friendship organizations, this year discussed both international and bilateral problems. On bilateral matters, the Japanese side proposed various programs of Japan-Soviet economic cooperation in the Far Eastern Soviet and Sakhalin areas, including joint exploration of natural resources, the starting of joint ventures and cooperation in tourism, according to the sources.

Soviet chief representative Timofey Guzhenko, Merchant Marine minister, told a press conference that the Soviet Union would study all of the proposals made by Japan during the conference.

Sakurauchi said the conference was "significant and successful" as the two countries reconfirmed efforts to improve bilateral relations. It is valuable for Japan and the Soviet Union to have agreed to work toward disarmament, in the light of the tense international situation, he said.

Sakurauchi later met Soviet First Vice Prime Minister Geybar Aliyev, and the pair discussed Russo-Japanese relations for two hours, Japanese sources said. Sakurauchi told Aliyev that the current unstable relations between the two countries were due chiefly to a "wall" erected by the Soviets, in an apparent reference to the territorial issue, according to the sources.

Aliyev reportedly said the two countries will have a good relationship unless Japan attaches conditions, by which statement he indirectly rejected Japan's territorial claim to the northern islands. The four Japanese islands have been held by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

Sakurauchi also dismissed the Soviet claim that militarism has revived in Japan, saying Japan has firmly abided by its war-renouncing consitution and nonnuclear principles, the sources said.

Conference Ends

LD121518 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- Placing relations between the Soviet Union and Japan on the footing of genuine and real goodneighbourliness, averting the nuclear threat and ensuring peace have been major subjects of an extensive debate held in the commissions of the 4th conference of Soviet and Japanese public representatives.

The commissions ended their work today morning. This was a frank and constructive dialogue. It highlighted public concern in the two countries over the aggravated situation in the Asian and Pacific region and over the present state of Soviet-Japanese relations, and the public's aspirations to find ways for strengthening mutual trust through concerted effort.

Although there were differences of opinion on some issues discussed in the commissions, all statements revealed the striving for an improvement of bilateral relations between the USSR and Japan, as a major and integral element in consolidating peace and security in Asia and the Far East.

Summing up the results of the debate in the commission which dealt with the role of political relations between the USSR and Japan as the factor of stability and security in the Far East, the former foreign affairs minister, deputy of parliament from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Iichiro Hatoyama pointed out that Soviet participants put forward many useful proposals on measures to strengthen trust between the two countries and create a favourable atmosphere for deepening mutual understanding.

The participants in the debate stressed that the continued development of Soviet-Japanese relations calls for constant and all-round efforts both along state and public lines. They emphasised in this connection the usefulness of the traditional meetings between public representatives.

DPRK PRESIDENT CABLES CHERNENKO ON ANNIVERSARY

PM121605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

I express profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the cordial congratulations and best wishes sent on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the DPRK's formation.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium expressed sincere joy at the successes achieved by our people in past years under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea in socialist revolution and building. They also expressed solidarity with the people's great cause of Korea's independent, peaceful unification -- which serves as a graphic expression of the friendship and cohesion of our two countries' peoples.

I take this opportunity to express the confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union will strengthen and develop even further in the future, and I wholeheartedly wish you and the fraternal Soviet people still greater successes in the struggle to improve the developed socialist society and in defense of peace and security throughout the world.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee
and President of the DPRK

FRENCH JOURNALIST ARRESTED IN DRA INTERVIEWED

PM141344 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[G. Ustinov reportage under the rubric "Caught Red-Handed": "Burglar With a Television Camera"]

[Text] Kabul -- The traditional IZVESTIYA which precedes today's reportage from Afghanistan could not be more appropriate. French television correspondent Jacques Abouchar, accompanied by his camera team and 16 dushmans armed to the teeth, illegally crossed the border from Pakistan to the DRA late one September night on a multipurpose, complex mission about which I will speak later.

In the dark, "the visiting editorial team" bumped into a military patrol. Realizing their mistake, the participants in the nocturnal raid opened fierce fire from grenade launchers and submachine guns, under cover of which they decided to retreat. The border violators sustained losses in the clash and some of them managed to hide in the desert.

When military units began searching the sands surrounding the site of the nocturnal clash, they came across a man in Afghan national costume hiding in the camel thorn scrub. He introduced himself as a French journalist working for the Paris Antenne-2 television channel. Large quantities of movie, photographic, and sound-recording equipment, cassette tapes, and a mass of documents, including diagrams of the Qandahar airfield and a letter of recommendation from one of the leaders of the counterrevolutionary Harakat-e Islami organization based in the Pakistani city of Quetta, Muhammad Masud, to his Qandahar subordinate, the ringleader of a dushman gang, Hamidullah, were found on the journalist as well as at the site of the clash.

Caught at the scene of the crime with incontrovertible evidence, the French journalist was handed over to the Afghan authorities without delay and is now under investigation. At my request, the DRA legal authorities allowed me to meet and interview him. Abouchar himself did not object to being interviewed.

Ustinov: What kind of audience does the Antenne-2 channel have?

Abouchar: All of France. It is the second channel of the national television network.

Ustinov: What is the nature of the programs about Afghanistan?

Abouchar: We try to be objective.

Ustinov: Does that mean that you report about the changes taking place here, for instance, the agrarian reform, the elimination of illiteracy, and the emancipation of women?

Jacques Abouchar shrugs his shoulders: I don't think that would interest our viewers.

Ustinov: What was the purpose of your latest assignment?

Abouchar: To produce a series of reportages about the Afghan opposition.

Ustinov: How did this idea arise?

Abouchar: It was put to me by Michel Toulouse, the head of the current affairs department of Antenne-2. In accordance with his plan, a 3-man camera team left Paris by air for Karachi on 18 August, proceeding to Quetta the following day.

Our guide and interpreter was another Frenchman, freelance journalist Hugues Dulatude, who speaks Farsi and had been to the DRA from Pakistan several times before. On 17 September, we illegally crossed the Afghan border.

Ustinov: You have used the word "illegally." Journalists from Western countries, including journalists who do not sympathize with the April revolution, frequently visit Afghanistan. After agreement with the country's official authorities, they are quite free to meet whomever they want and go where necessary. Why did you choose not to adopt this generally accepted and legal course of action?

Abouchar: Because what we planned to do precluded it.

Ustinov: Can you expand on that?

Abouchar: In Pakistan, we were to meet leaders of the Afghan opposition to clarify their intentions and whether they were able to continue the struggle against the Afghan authorities. Then, we were to get in touch with representatives of the opposition forces fighting on the spot, on Afghan territory, and determine whether, with the help of their leaders in exile, they would be able to stage a coup in Kabul and take over power. You as a journalist will understand: In real reportage there has to be a lot of passion, fire, and, of course, truth.

Ustinov: But, judging by the plan for your assignment, your meetings with leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution -- excuse me, but we simply cannot describe them as opposition -- and, last but not least, by the fact that your heroes were thugs and terrorists from dushman gangs, does not the truth look somewhat one-sided?

Abouchar: If there is a war going on, you have to choose one of the sides, don't you?

Ustinov: You do not deny that your sympathies are with the opponents of the Afghan revolution. Does that mean that you side with the subversive and terrorist methods of struggle employed by the dushmans? Are you aware of the brutality that they display not only toward the forces of law and order, but also toward the civilian population?

Abouchar: I know nothing about this.

Ustinov: Do you not know that during a recent bomb explosion at Kabul airport approximately 200 people were killed or injured? This explosion was carried out on the orders of the people whose hands you shook in Pakistan. Have you not heard that an Afghan civilian airliner was very nearly downed by U.S. missiles recently? An airliner with 308 competely innocent passengers on borad? The whole world knew about it...Has nobody told you that your "opposition forces" are flaying teachers for teaching children and cutting pupils' hands off so that they cannot write? Were you going to mention the dushmans' senseless brutality in your reportages, or were they to be presented to the French viewers in a false light as some kind of "knights without fear and without reproach?"

Jacques Abouchar is silent for a long time and then, involuntarily, he sighs: "Yes, of course, they give the impression of being very inscrutable, primitive people. It would take a lot of work to sort out the material afterwards in Paris..."

With that our conversation ends. The hapless reporter in striped prison pajamas is taken back to his cell. Soon he will appear before a revolutionary tribunal. Charges have already been brought against him of illegal, provocative actions against the DRA, to which he has fully admitted, confirming this by his signature.

A veteran journalist with 26 years of experience, Abouchar knew that by participating in his illegal tour of the DRA he was taking a considerable risk and that, should it fail, he would have to answer for the irresponsible venture, which was not just of a professional nature.

What can one add to the reporter's eloquent confession? Naturally, Abouchar's personal sympathies and views are a matter for his own conscience. Everyone is free to choose his friends and the methods of his professional conduct. Another bucket of slander and filth poured on the Afghan revolution would have added little to the large-scale propaganda war the Western news media have unleashed against the young republic. However, no one is allowed to infringe the laws of an independent and sovereign state whatever the passions that motivate him. The "TV mischief-maker" Abouchar will have occasion to see this for himself.

DRA SECURITY FORCES SEIZE WEAPONS DUMP

PM121150 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Weapons Dump Seized"]

[Text] Kabul, 11 Oct -- According to a BAKHTAR agency report, a large dump of counterrevolutionaries' weapons and ammunition, which they had intended to use against the peaceful Afghan population, has been seized by the DRA security forces in Lowgar Province.

DRA MILITARY SUCCESSES AGAINST REBELS REPORTED

PM111405 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Oct 84 p 3

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Successful Operations"]

[Text] Kabul -- Subunits of the DRA Armed Forces are continuing to strike against counterrevolutionary rabble dispatched to Afghanistan territory from abroad. Successful operations to neutralize the gangs have been carried out by the country's security forces in Konarcha, Qandahar, and a number of other provinces. As a result, a number of bandit groups have been destroyed and a large quantity of foreign-made weapons, including mortars, grenades, mines, and explosives, have been seized from the criminals. Documents taken during the operations irrefutably demonstrate the bandits' ties with counterrevolutionary leaders entrenched on Pakistani territory and the intensification of the undeclared war against the DRA by international imperialism.

SOVIET AIR ENGINEER DECORATED FOR SERVICE IN DRA

PM081057 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 September in its Second Edition carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article entitled "A Star on a Piece of Lazurite," under the "Military Character" rubric, by Lieutenant Colonel B. Karpov. The article profiles Major Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich Plyushchay, who was awarded two combat orders for his "military labor" in the DRA. A brief biography is provided and the incident for which he was decorated is described in some detail.

Maj Plyushchay, aviation engineer and Communist, it is reported, repaired a helicopter piloted by Afghans under "field conditions" in the mountains while under enemy shelling. In so doing, he gave the "Afghan airmen not only a lesson in locating and repairing damage, but also a lesson in tenacity and coolness." These same qualities, it is said, were demonstrated when, in flight, a fuel tank in the helicopter was punctured by a piece of shrapnel. Plyushchay sealed off the leak, requested an emergency landing, and repaired the damage on the ground, facilitating a successful return to base.

SOVIET CONVOY TRIP IN AFGHANISTAN OUTLINED

PM051353 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 29 September carries on page 4 a 3,000-word article entitled "The Convoy Advances", under the rubric "Place of Service: Afghanistan," by own special correspondent A. Tarasov. The article, datelined Kabul-Moscow, deals with a number of episodes which have taken place on a 1,000-km round trip by a convey driven by Soviet servicemen out of Kabul via the Salang Pass to an unspecified destination. The Kama truck convoy which the author accompanied, we are told, was carrying "mainly construction materials." The need for "utmost caution and discipline" on the route is stressed by the writer who says: "A submachine gun must always be in hand." Through those in the convoy, the reader is told of "danger spots" along the way, a truck "mined last trip," a bridge blown up by dushmans in the summer, how "every kilometer is heavy work for the drivers and requires courage and resourcefulness" and is "hard on the trucks too." An attack by a "gang of around six men bent on punishing local party activists and Afghan comrades" is also described.

INDIAN PRESIDENT SINGH THANKS CHERNENKO

PM141422 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] To Mr K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Your excellency

Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind message of greetings on the 37th anniversary of our independence. I sincerely reciprocate the feelings you expressed and am firmly convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue to strengthen.

My best wishes for health and well-being to your excellency personally and for progress and prosperity to the great and friendly people of the Soviet Union.

Zail Singh, president of India

INDONESIAN MINISTER CONTINUES USSR VISIT

Protocol Signed

PM141330 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Official Announcements" rubric: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A protocol on talks about trade development and economic cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Indonesia was signed on 10 October. The protocol reflects the accord reached by the sides on the further development and deepening of Soviet-Indonesian trade and economic relations during the visit to the USSR of A. Wardhana, Indonesian coordinating minister for economics, finance, industry, and supervision of national development.

After signing the protocol, A. Wardhana and Y.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, exchanged speeches at an official luncheon which was marked by a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day, A. Wardhana had talks with P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification. The guest acquainted himself with S.Ya. Zhuk Gidroproyekt Institute and visited the Moscow No 23 heat and electric power station.

Minister Summarizes Visit

LD141025 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Ali Wardhana, Indonesian coordinating minister for economics, finance and industry, visited the Soviet Union 6-13 October. He was received by Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Talks were held at a number of ministries and departments. During the talks and negotiations, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, a constructive exchange of opinions took place on a wide circle of issues regarding Soviet-Indonesian relations. The unanimous opinion was expressed that the development of both countries and the interests of strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world.

A protocol of negotiations was signed on issues regarding the development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Indonesia.

In an interview with Soviet television, Ali Wardhana said: [Begin Ali Wardhana recording in Indonesian with superimposed translation] This visit to the Soviet Union was the first following a lengthy interval. Its aim was to discuss questions of cooperation between our countries, primarily in the sphere of economy and trade. Our delegation held meetings and conversations with a number of Soviet Government leaders. The results of the negotiations were expressed in the joint protocol that was signed.

I am extremely satisfied with the results of the negotiations, and also with the fact that we were able to visit a number of enterprises in Moscow and Leningrad. I consider that this visit will be of great importance for Indonesia's national development. I should like to express profound gratitude for the understanding and frankness demonstrated during the negotiations with the Indonesian delegation, and also for the warm welcome shown us. [end recording]

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES GDR CULTURE DAYS CEREMONY

LD131534 Moscow in English to North America 0931 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Summary] "Days of Culture of the German Democratic Republic" have started in the Soviet Union. Some 1500 cultural workers have come for the art festival; they will perform in over 100 Soviet cities. The opening ceremony of the days was held at the Bolshoy Theater.

At the ceremony, the guests from the German Democratic Republic were greeted by the Soviet minister of culture, Petr Demichev, who said:

[Begin Demichev recording in Russian fading into English translation] "The cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic is all-embracing. Soviet people view the days of culture as a symbol of the unity of our nations in the struggle for peace and social progress." [end recording]

Various performances are to be given during the Days of Culture.

At a news conference tied to the arts festival, the minister of culture of the German Democratic Republic, Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, said:

[Begin Hoffmann recording in German, fading into English translation] "We continue the progressive traditions of German culture in conditions of socialism. But everything related to our day, to the time of the anti-fascist, democratic, socialist revolution is closely connected with Soviet culture. The cultural exchanges between our countries have lasted for decades." [end recording]

During the days, cultural workers of the two countries will hold get-togethers. A seminar will be held in Moscow.

GRISHIN, GDR DELEGATION VISIT MOSCOW FACTORY

LD121658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Days of GDR Culture are continuing in our country, devoted to the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR. Today is Berlin Day in Moscow. The delegation from the GDR capital were the guests of the First State Bearings Works. Together with the guests was Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom. The envoys from Berlin familiarized themselves with the production and talked with workers and leaders of the enterprise. A friendship meeting was held at one of the workshops.

SED'S SINDERMANN VIEWS GDR ECONOMIC PROGRESS

PM121442 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and President of the GDR People's Chamber: "Stable Factor of Peace"]

[Excerpts] In the history of nations, 35 years is a brief fragment of time. However, the last 3.5 decades have been dynamic all over the world. The GDR was formed on 7 October 1949 as the first worker-peasant state on German soil. It set itself the task of building socialism. Today it is clear how successfully this task is being implemented.

The GDR's position in the center of Europe places great responsibility upon it for peace and security. The state border between the GDR and the FRG is the frontier across which the largest military alliances -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact states -- confront one another. We are striving for normal relations on the universally accepted basis of international law in relations with the FRG. A treaty on basic principles of relations was concluded with the FRG in 1972. A commitment to respect the sovereignty of both German states and build relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence is enshrined in it. Now that NATO is following a policy of confrontation and deployment of first-strike nuclear weapons in West Europe, the GDR is calling for observance of this important treaty.

The GDR also approved the 3 September 1971 four-power agreement on West Berlin and settled in treaties and agreements questions which must preclude all disputes and relieve West Berlin of its role as disrupter of the tranquillity of the European atmosphere. The GDR's strength and political stability are inseparably linked with successful economic and social development and the growing prosperity of the whole people. It is our task to further raise the material and cultural standard of the population's life. This goal is served by the fast rates of development of socialist production and the growth of efficiency, scientific and technical progress, and labor productivity. The steady growth of the GDR's national income is evidence of this policy's success. In 1983, this indicator stood at 4.4 percent, and is planned to remain at that level in 1984.

Over the past years, our country has scored significant economic achievements under the SED's leadership. Never before has so much housing been constructed. Since 1971, about 6 million persons have improved their housing conditions. A further 4.3 million citizens will be resettled in new or modernized housing by 1990. The insane arms expenditure by the NATO states, and especially the United States, also forces the GDR into larger defense appropriations. However, this is not done to the detriment of economic and social policy. The 1984 state budget provides for a defense appropriation of 12.2 billion marks. At the same time, however, over 11 billion marks have been allocated to health services, 11.8 billion marks to the needs of education, higher education, and vocational training, and so on.

More than 80 percent of our citizens today are members of the working class and cooperative peasantry. They are engaged in running the state together with all other working people. Over the 35 years of the GDR's existence, this alliance has been constantly strengthened. Its strength stems from the firm ties between the citizens and their country. And all deputies, from the people's chamber to the municipal representative organs, see this as their most important task. Members of all parties and the most important mass organizations closely cooperate within the people's representative organs. Numerous citizens belong to public organizations. The people's representatives guarantee socialist legality in their capacity as lay members in the work of arbitration and disputes commissions. The GDR, as a socialist state closely allied with the USSR and the other socialist community states, will remain a stable factor of peace in Europe.

REPORTAGE ON POLISH ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

Ustinov Greets Siwicki

LD121651 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, has sent greetings to the Polish Armed Forces on the occasion of its 41st anniversary. In a message to the Polish defense minister, General Florian Siwicki, he praised the Polish troops' contribution to the great victory over Nazi Germany, the 40th anniversary of which will be marked next year. In the complex international situation, the message says, it is vitally important to strengthen the unity of the countries of the socialist community.

Kulikov, Yepishev at Reception

PM121158 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] General of Division H. Koczara, military, naval, and air attache at the Polish Embassy in the USSR, held a reception to mark the 41st anniversary of the Polish People's Army 11 October.

Attending the reception were Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; other generals, admirals, and officers from the Soviet Armed Forces, and representatives of the public.

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, was present.

Polish Military Official Cited

LD122057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Today, Polish people are celebrating the 41st anniversary of the founding of their Armed Forces. Our correspondent in Warsaw, Vasiliy Lesovik interviewed Lieutenant General Tadeusz Szacilo, first deputy head of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish People's Armed Forces:

[Begin Szacilo recording in Polish with superimposed translation] The Soviet people know that on 12 October 1943 the 21st Infantry Division of the Polish People's Armed Forces named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko, which was formed on Soviet territory, took part, together with Soviet soldiers, in fighting against the fascists near the Belorussian settlement of Lenino and the village of Tregubovo, which is now called Kostyushkovo. From the political point of view, this battle was immensely important for the Polish people. First and foremost, it was the first victory of the Polish soldier against the invader since the tragedy of September, 1939. An army of a new type, an army of the people, was born there. Together with the Soviet Army, it went all the way to Berlin. Today the relations between our armies are based on brotherhood-in-arms sealed with blood during the years of joint struggle against fascism. This brotherhood-in-arms is being developed and strengthened in joint exercises within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, in the exchange of experience in all spheres of military life.

Our enemies are aware of the significance which Polish-Soviet friendship has for the Polish people. They are trying in every way to undermine it. We were especially persuaded of this when internal antisocialist forces, supported by imperialist circles in the West, above all the United States, undertook a general attack on the foundations of socialism. In this situation, at a time when danger was looming over the country, the country's Armed Forces displayed political maturity, a high moral spirit, discipline, and good organization, and carried out their duty of safeguarding calm and internal security in the country.

Imperialist circles in the West, especially the United States, have now launched an unprecedented economic and propaganda aggression, which contradicts all principles of international law. In these circumstances, the international assistance being given by the USSR and other socialist countries is of inestimable importance for us.

The growing nuclear threat looming over the world, the escalation of the arms race by the U.S. Administration and NATO, attempts to revise the postwar order which has been established in Europe, and the renewed activity of revanchists in the FRG call for vigilance, even closer cohesion within our socialist community, and the strengthening of the might of the armed forces within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. [end recording]

Warsaw Gala Meeting Held

LD121959 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw October 12 TASS -- A gala meeting here, marking Day of the Polish Army, has been attended by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski, by other party and state leaders. Exactly forty-one years ago, the 1st Polish Tadeusz Kosciuszko Division, formed on Soviet territory, was engaged in its first battle against Nazi invaders near the village of Lenino.

Deputy National Defence Minister of Poland, General of the Armour Antoni Jasinki, addressing the meeting, said that the world is facing an immense threat today. U.S.-led imperialist circles want to gain military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The policy of armaments and confrontation, he pointed out, favours the rise of revenge-seeking. Of particular threat to peace are the intentions to review the political and territorial structure in Europe.

The Polish Armed Forces have been and will remain a firm link in the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Born in joint battles of Soviet and Polish soldiers against fascist invaders, they will continue to stand guard over peace and socialist gains jointly with the Soviet Army, Antoni Jasinki stressed.

SUPREME SOVIET HONORS POLISH AMBASSADOR AKSENOV

LD081959 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Aleksandr Nikoforovich Aksenov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the Polish People's Republic, the Order of Lenin for services in party and diplomatic work and in connection with his 60th birthday.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR SENDS THANKS FOR USSR AWARD

PM121619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

Allow me to express sincere, heartfelt thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for their good wishes on my 60th birthday.

Allow me to take this opportunity to express special thanks for the honor accorded me by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with the award to me of the Order of the October Revolution.

Allow me to assure you that I will continue to give all my efforts to the further expansion of fruitful cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union in the interests of consolidating our peoples' fraternal internationalist friendship.

I wish you further outstanding successes in your responsible activity for the benefit of the Soviet people, Hungarian-Soviet friendship, and the cause of peace and socialism.

With comradely greetings,

Gyorgy Lazar

PRAVDA VIEWS YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM111314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Own corespondent V. Sharov dispath: "Search Continues; Notes on the SFRY Economy's Development"]

[Text] Belgrade, Oct -- All the flotation machines started working at full capacity at the new Krivel mine in July. Losses have been reduced at the Titograd Aluminum Plant and output has increased. The country's largest motor vehicle plant in Kragujevac is not running at a loss for the first time since 1979.

Recently these sorts of reports have been seen more and more often in Yugoslav papers. Industrial production in January-August increased by 5.2 percent and exports by 6.4 percent. There has been a good wheat harvest. The country's balance of payments is not showing a deficit. These are all notable results in comparison with the results of the 2 previous unsuccessful years.

The LCY, which is heading the struggle for economic stabilization, is calling for the positive trends in the national economy to be strengthened. However, as the SFRY Government session pointed out, the processes under way in the Yugoslav economy have a dual nature. For its part, the weekly KOMUNIST, the organ of the LCY, noted that economic stablization is hard to achieve since many problems which the country has encountered in recent years continue to grow more acute.

Primarily this means the rise in prices and the high level of inflation. This is the number one topic in the Yugoslav press.

"When you're out shopping you find virtually every time that the prices of goods have risen again. When will their growth be stopped?" is a question that many people are asking in Yugoslavia today.

The press writes with concern that despite the measures that have been taken, inflation is gathering pace. Last year inflation reached 58.4 percent, and this year has brought no relief. Prices have risen 27 percent since January, and 59.9 percent in comparison with the same period last year. "A record level in all Yugoslavia's postwar history," the TANJUG agency stated in this regard. According to statistics, retail prices have risen more than 300 percent since 1978.

At a meeting of economists in the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Center for Marxist Study and Propaganda, which was devoted to the problems of inflation, the discussion participants spoke of the absence of a unified system of price formation and effective control, and of disintegration in the country's economic life. It was pointed out that around 30,000 relatively independent economic units operate in the SFRY. When they encounter difficulties, many enterprises would like to remedy matters through price hikes.

A. Zmijarevic, director of the federal community for price affairs, and other specialists also rank the measures implemented in Yugoslavia at the demand of the IMF among the "generators of inflation."

In particular, there is the question of ensuring a "realistic exchange rate for the dinar." In essence that means a daily devaluation of Yugoslav currency. In 1983 its exchange rate fell by 87 percent against Western currencies and by 101 percent against the U.S. dollar. The SFRY Government, analyzing the situation, came to the conclusion that the rapid fall in the dinar's exchange rate is giving an additional boost to inflation. Other measures were also urged on the government, in particular the ahead-of-schedule (almost 2 months early) "unfreezing" of prices. A lot is being said and written in Yugoslavia about how to stop inflation. The government has repeatedly resorted to price "freezes." The newspaper POLITIKA reported that from June 1980 a ban on price increases was in operation for 2 years and 8 months in all. However, this did not prevent a surge in inflation.

Hopes are now often pinned in the SRFY on free price formation. "Let market laws dictate supply and demand," the advocates of this position think. And practical steps are being taken in this direction. Since 1 September. in accordance with a condition set by the IMF, a decision has come into effect that 55 percent of prices in the SFRY are to be independently determined by labor collectives. A draft law on prices has been prepared which will "liberalize" price formation even more.

Attitudes to all these plans and steps are ambiguous. A fear is being voiced that the last restraining barriers will be cleared from inflation's path. "The conditions for free price formation have not been created in our country," the newspaper POLITIKA notes. KOMUNIST writes even more sharply: "The so-called 'free market' policy which the neoliberals in political economy defend so vocally is entirely bankrupt. Instead of an economic recovery this concept quite evidently proposes development containing clear elements of anarchy."

The Yugoslav press is writing a lot about the consequences of rapid price growth. It is reported that the population's real income has fallen for the 5th year running (down by one-third).

"Real personal income has reached the limits of social tolerance," M. Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, stated at an SFRY Federal Assembly session.

A considerable place in the items published on economic topics is occupied by the problems of job placement. This problem, it is noted, is continuing to worsen. In the first quarter of this year another 46,000 people registered at job placement bureaus. The total number of people seeking work has reached 958,000. They are mainly young people. Half of them have qualifications. How can hundreds of thousands of people be included in socially useful labor? This question was examined recently by the Federal Executive Council. Specific measures were outlined. However, their fulfillment, the press comments, depends on the resolution of a whole range of deep-rooted economic problems.

Not a single day goes by without the Yugosalv mass media referring to the SFRY's foreign economic ties. They talk about production collectives' efforts to increase production for export and reduce dependence on raw and other materials bought in from the West. Examples are cited of selfless labor and of a creative businesslike quest.

On the whole, publications on this topic are imbued with concern. Recently the newspapers printed a report from the SFRY People's Bank. According to its figures, the country's foreign debt, which is extremely onerous for the ecnomic, last year increased by 900 million dollars and now totals 21 billion dollars. Yugoslavia will have to pay out 39.2 billion dollars by 1990 to pay its loans and loan interest. Paying off debts on schedule has been and remains the priority task in the SFRY.

The paying of commitments, in the words of the weekly KOMUNIST, requires a mobilization of all domestic resources. The buildup of exports is of particular importance. There are many concerns here. Despite positive shifts it has not yet been possible to fulfill the target of annually increasing exports of goods to markets with convertible currency by 20 percent. Lack of coordination and disunity have been noted in the actions of republics and provinces, enterprises and organizations. For this reason Yugoslavia simultaneously exports and imports from abroad wheat, corn, petroleum and petroleum products, electricity, chemicals, and so forth. The newspaper BORBA, citing the SFRY Economic Chamber figures, reported that in the first half of this year the country lost up to a billion dollars on the price differentials in these reciprocal operations. Specialists also draw attention to the fact that the structure of exports has deteriorated. Raw and other materials now occupy more than one-half of total export volume.

The shortage of foreign exchange for paying off Western debts is forcing the SFRY to again apply for loans. It is reported that in 1982-1984 new loans amounted to 9.7 billion dollars. Conditions for issuing new credit are getting tougher. The IMF demands submitted this year provoked a sharp reaction from the Yugoslav public. "Economic war has been declared on us." "Pressure on the country," "might is right" is how the SFRY press described the organization's conditions.

Analyzing the country's foreign economic ties, the Yugoslav press highly assesses relations between the SFRY and the USSR and the other CEMA countries. It notes the equal and mutually advantageous nature of these relations, which are developing steadily and stably. The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's main trading partner.

"There is every reason to expect that the 32 billion dollar trade turnover planned for the present 5-year plan between our two countries will be substantially exceeded," POLITIKA wrote.

Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in the sphere of material production is improving and becoming richer. The newspaper PRIVREDNI PREGLED (ECONOMIC REVIEW) informed its readers that 12 agreements have been concluded between the SFRY and the USSR in the sphere of machine building, power engineering, construction, transportation, the timber processing industry, and other sectors. This is having "significant economic results."

An agreement was signed in 1964 between the Yugoslav Government and CEMA on the SFRY's participation in the work of some of the council's organs. A considerable distance has been traveled in those 2 decades. Some 23 sectors of the national economy and dozens of agreements on multilateral specialization, production sharing, and the development of science and technology -- that is the sphere of Yugoslavia's participation today in cooperation within the CEMA framework. In citing these facts the local press points out the favorable prospects for this collaboration. The ties with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA members are a stabilizing factor in Yugoslavia's economic development.

The surmounting of the many difficulties which the SFRY has encountered in recent years is largely linked with the implementation of a long-term economic stabilization program.

Life, the MFRY press notes, demands that the fulfillment of this program be accelerated. As the 12th LCY Congress and party central committee plenums pointed out, what is above all needed for economic recovery is an increase in labor productivity, a buildup of production, and improvements to the organization of the entire national economy.

REPORTAGE ON ROMANOV'S VISIT TO FINLAND

Moscow Departure

LD131236 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Helsinki today at the invitiation of President Mauno Koivisto of Finland to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the truce agreement between the USSR and Finland and the formation of the Finland-Soviet Union Society.

Arrives in Helsinki

LD131517 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki October 13 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived here from Moscow today at the invitation of President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the truce agreement between the USSR and Finland and the formation of the Finland-Soviet Union Society.

The delegation includes Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Viktor Maltsev, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Vladimir Sobolev, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Finland.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, leaders of the Finland-Soviet Union Society and other officials.

Romanov Lays Wreath

LD131653 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki October 13 TASS -- Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee who is leading a Soviet delegation to celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the truce agreement between the USSR snd Finland and the formation of the Finland-Soviet Union Society, visited the cemetery in Hietaniemi today and laid a wreath at the grave of the late President Juho Kusti Paasikivi who made a big contribution to developing friendly goodneighbor relations between Finland and the USSR.

The leader of the Soviet delegation also laid flowers at the memorial plaque on the house accommodating a museum in the flat where Lenin lived in the fall of 1917.

PRAVDA on Romanov Address

PM151120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered at 14 October Helsinki meeting by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, under general heading "Friendship, Mutual Trust, and Fruitful Cooperation; Ceremonial Meeting in Helsinki": "G.V. Romanov's Speech"]

[Text] It is with great satisfaction that the Soviet delegation is taking part in the festivities to mark the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement between the USSR and Finland and the 40th anniversary of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society. We are pleased to convey to the Finnish state leadership and to the friendly Finnish people cordial greetings and best wishes from the Soviet people, from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, and from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

There are memorable milestones that we can look back on in order to particularly clearly understand what an enormous path the Soviet Union and Finland have traveled for friendship, trust, and cooperation to firmly prevail in their relations. These milestones undoubtedly include the fall of 1944, whose events have left profound vestiges in the lives of our states.

The armistice agreement not only put an end to Finland's participation in the war against the USSR on the side of Hitler's Germany, it also created conditions for a resolute turnabout in Soviet-Finnish relations, in the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples.

Today we again pay tribute, with profound respect, to the wisdom and farsightedness of those outstanding Finnish statesmen J.K. Paasikivi and U.K. Kekkonen, who stood at the sources of the formation of the postwar course, the course toward good-neighborliness and friendship with the Soviet Union.

An enormous, it may be said a decisive, contribution to its practical implementation was made by Finland's progressive and democratic forces, the Communists, Centrists, Social Democrats, and representatives of other parties who were pioneers in this matter, as noble as it was difficult in those first years. We highly value the fact that in subsequent decades, thanks to the efforts of all the above-mentioned circles, this course gained the Finnish people's firm support.

It is highly notable that alongside the anniversary of the armistice agreement we are also celebrating the 40th anniversary of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society today. From the first days of its existence, it has set itself a very important, profoundly patriotic goal: helping to win over the broadest strata of Finland's population to the policy of friendship with the Soviet Union and promoting the elimination of prejudices and the dissemination of objective information about our country.

With the years, the sphere of activity of the society, which has grown into one of Finland's most mass-based and authoritative organizations, has expanded and become more multifaceted. Representatives of the most influential political parties, trade unions, women, and young people are taking part in its work. The society's activity meets with the support of the state and municipal authorities.

In brief, the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society, like its partner, the "USSR-Finland" Society, is making a considerable contribution to the promotion of Soviet-Finnish cooperation and, which is particularly important, is helping to educate new generations in the spirit of the continuation of active work for the benefit of mutual understanding between our countries and peoples.

In assessing everything that has been achieved in the postwar period in Soviet-Finnish relations, we naturally single out the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which incorporates the fundamental principles of good-neighborliness and which has paved the way to mutual trust.

The treaty's foundations, tested by time and practice, constitute the linchpin of Finland's foreign policy, as your country's statesmen have frequently stressed. It plays an important part in safeguarding the security of Finland and of the Soviet Union's northwest borders, is a permanent and important factor in the consolidation of peace and stability in north Europe, accords with the goals of security and cooperation in Europe, and serves the cause of international detente. That is why whenever we are seeking new forms of Soviet-Finnish cooperation and are thinking of its prospects, we invariably turn to this historic document.

The firm will of the Soviet and Finnish peoples to unswervingly follow the path defined by the 1948 treaty, whose term was recently extended through the start of the next century, is a reliable guarantee that the relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, remaining impervious to any chance occurrences and fluctuations in international affairs, will develop steadily and dynamically.

Our line has been and remains clear and principled. In his recent address to Finnish television viewers, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed: "The Soviet Union will consistently and invariably pursue the policy of good-neighborliness with your country bequeathed to us by the founder of the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin."

For our part, we assess at its worth the concern displayed by President Koivisto for the further development and consolidation of Soviet-Finnish friendship. It was with great satisfaction that the Soviet people greeted his clear statement: "The continuation and consolidation of the foreign policy course known as the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line is my most important task as Finland's state leader."

The past decades have convincingly proved that we have no problems that cannot be resolved through negotiations in a spirit of equal partnership. Here it is important to stress that trust and mutual understanding characterize the personal contacts between the two countries' leaders. The meeting this April between Comrade K.U. Chernenko and President Koivisto lent new impetus to the intensification and expansion of cooperation. Reaffirming the continuity of the course toward friendship, it defined new prospects for our mutual relations. The recent official visit to the Soviet Union by Finnish Prime Minister Sorsa took place along the same lines.

Soviet-Finnish trade and economic relations are being successfully pursued. The implementation of the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade and economic, industrial, and scientific and technical cooperation is continuing and the question of extending it through the end of the present millenium is on the agenda. The latest, eighth, agreement on trade and payments, this time for the period 1986 through 1990, has just been signed in Moscow. Here we have not only consolidated the annual R5 billion mark reached in trade, but also intend to exceed it.

All this, by strengthening the material foundation of good-neighborliness, graphically demonstrates the advantages of mutually advantageous partnership and is of tangible benefit to the economies of both the Soviet Union and Finland.

The feelings of sincere friendship and mutual respect linking our countries' peoples have become a very important, invaluable asset. The constantly developing contacts in the field of culture and science, education and sport, the ties between public organizations, and mass tourism help to deepen these feelings. It is not accident that in the eyes and awareness of millions and millions of people, the Soviet-Finnish border is a border of friendship and peace.

In erecting the edifice of Soviet-Finnish good-neighborliness, we have accumulated solid experience and have been enriched by joint wisdom. This widsom dictates that it is necessary to constantly strengthen the foundations of this edifice and protect them by every means. It is important to recall now that the enemies of detente are taking aim at our friendship. It is no secret that some people in the West, primarily in the United States, are trying to cast aspersions on Soviet-Finnish relations. Moreover, there are importunate attempts to persuade the Finns that there is some kind of "threat from the east." These and similar actions are aimed at undermining trust in the Soviet state and are dictated by the desire to harm our common good cause.

However, history attests that we can prevent ourselves from being deflected from our jointly chosen path. The fundamental interests of the Soviet and Finnish peoples command us to continue to act in the same spirit.

In this connection, I must dwell on several questions of the international situation. The grim truth is that the danger of war and the threat of nuclear conflict are growing.

Having steered a course toward achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and dictating its will to other countries and peoples, the United States has embarked on the sharp fueling of tension and the stepping up of the arms race. Washington deliberately broke off the talks on nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range. It is continuing to deploy its missiles in Europe and is now preparing to move the arms race into space as well.

Yes, in the interests of our own security and the security of our allies, we must take retaliatory steps. At the same time, the Soviet Union constantly reaffirms its readiness for talks with the United States and for honest, serious dialogue on fundamental problems of the present day. We proceed from the premise that this dialogue should be aimed at finding accords in strict conformity with the principle of equality and identical security and taking into account the interests of all countries and peoples. Comrade K.U. Chernenko recently restated this most definitely.

We regard the task of preventing the militarization of space as an extremely urgent one. To this end, the Soviet Union, as is well known, has submitted for the examination of the 39th UN General Assembly session an appropriate proposal which deserves the world community's most serious attention. Constructive ideas are also contained in the Soviet draft resolution on the impermissibility of the policy of state terrorism and of any actions aimed at undermining the sociopolitical system in other sovereign states.

The implementation of the socialist countries' proposal regarding the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force in relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic alliance would certainly be a major step in strengthening international trust and lessening military confrontation. We have submitted this proposal, as well as other proposals, combined with certain confidence-building measures in the military sphere, for consideration by the Stockholm conference. We believe that success there can be ensured only if all the conference participants abandon attempts to secure one-sided advantages.

The Soviet Union has been and remains committed to all the principles and provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe without exception. We will continue to promote the development of the process that was initiated by the conference. Next year's 10th anniversary of this historic event certainly deserves to be fittingly celebrated right here in Helsinki.

Thus, the Soviet Union is prepared to do all in its power in order to restore international relations to the channel of detente. However, such a turnabout can take place only given the most vigorous efforts by all states, both large and small, both those that are members of military blocs and those that are not.

People in our country greatly appreciate Finland's position in favor of ending the arms race and its constructive approach to the problems of strengthening peace and security. President Koivisto's speeches against the threat of nuclear war meet with a positive reaction.

We support Finland's proposals regarding the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Under the conditions of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West Europe and of the considerable intensification of NATO's activity in northern Europe aimed at undermining peace and security in this part of the continent, the urgency of the measures proposed by your country naturally increases. We are prepared to promote their implementation by practical steps.

It is an incontrovertible fact today that the strengthening of peace is the concern not only of statesmen, politicians, and diplomats, but broad public circles are more and more actively joining in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war, and the mass antiwar movement is continuing to gather strength. The voice of Finland's peace champions, of the hundreds of thousands of Finns who say a resolute "No!" to a policy that is threatening to plunge the globe into nuclear catastrophe, is ringing out strongly in that movement.

Esteemed meeting!

As we celebrate significant events in the history of our states today, the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement and the creation of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society, we are not only assessing what has already been achieved at its true worth. We are clearly aware that there are considerable reserves in the struggle to both further expand bilateral cooperation and to improve the world's political climate. It is our common and supremely noble task to make every effort to utilize these reserves.

Allow me to express the confidence that, by strengthening friendship in every possible way and continuing fruitful cooperation in international affairs, the Soviet Union and Finland will continue to set a good example to other states, an example of a policy determined by the coincidence of long-term national interests and by consideration of the objective realities of the modern world.

In conclusion, allow me to carry out an honorable and pleasant task: to read the text of the greetings message from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society Central Board.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's message was greeted with prolonged applause.

TV Reports Romanov Speech

LD142243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The Soviet and Finnish publics have been solemnly marking a red letter date in relations between the two countries -- the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement between the USSR and Finland, and the 40th anniversary of the Finland-USSR Society. We have just received this report from Helsinki:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] A solemn gathering dedicated to these historic dates was held today in Helsinki. A Soviet delegation headed by Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, participated. The gathering was addressed by the President of the Finnish Republic, Mauno Koivisto. [Passage omitted on Koivisto address]

[Video shows Romanov at rostrum delivering speech] [Romanov] It is with great satisfaction that a Soviet delegation is participating in the celebrations dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement between the USSR and Finalnd, and the 40th anniversary of the Finland-USSR Society. It is joy for us to convey to the Finnish state leadership and to the friendly Finnish people heartfelt greetings and the very best wishes from the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, and from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

There are landmarks, looking back at which we realize with particular clarity what a long road the Soviet Union and Finland have traveled to ensure that friendship, trust, and cooperation firmly dominate their relations. The fall of 1944, the events of which left a deep imprint on the lives of our states, is undoubtedly among these landmarks.

The armistice agreement not only ended Finland's participation in the war on the side of Hitler Germany against the USSR, but also provided conditions for a decisive turn-around in Soviet-Finnish relations in the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples.

It is extremely noteworthy that along with the anniversary of the armistice agreement, we are marking today the 40th anniversary of the Finland-Soviet Union Society. From the outset, it formulated for itself a very important and profoundly patriotic goal of popularizing the policy of friendship with the Soviet Union among the broadest sections of Finnish population and facilitating the removal of prejudice and the propagation of objective information about our country.

The society's activities have broadened in scope over the years as it has grown into an organization that is among the largest in membership and most authoritative in Finland. It has acquired other aspects in its activities. Its work is participated in by representatives of the most influential political parties, of trade unions, women, and young people. The society's activities are supported by state and municipal authorities. In a word the Finland-USSR Society, like its opposite member, the USSR-Finland Society, makes no small contribution to carrying forward Soviet-Finnish cooperation and -- and this is especially important -- it helps nurture a new generation in the spirit of continuing active work for the good of mutual understanding between our countries and peoples.

Evaluating everything that has been achieved during the postwar period in Soviet-Finnish relations, we by right single out the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which embodies the fundamental principles of good-neighborliness and which paved the way to mutual trust.

The foundations of the treaty, tested by time and practice, constitute, as statesmen of your country pointed out on more than one occasion, the core of Finnish foreign policy. It plays an important role in ensuring the security of Finland and that of the northwestern borders of the Soviet Union, constitutes a permanent and important factor for strengthening peace and stability in the north of Europe, meets the needs of security and cooperation on the European Continent, and serves the cause of international detente.

Erecting the edifice of Soviet-Finnish good-neighborliness, we have accumulated a good deal of experience and enriched ourselves with joint wisdom. This wisdom reminds us that it is necessary to constantly strengthen the foundations of this edifice and to safeguard them in every way. This is important to remember precisely now, when the enemies of detente set their sights on our friendship as well. It is no secret that certain forces in the West, primarily in the United States, would like to cast aspersions on Soviet-Finnish relations.

Moreover, they importunate Finns with suggestions of the idea of some kind of threat from the East. These and similar actions are directed at undermining trust toward the Soviet state and are dictated by a striving to inflict damage on their common good cause.

History shows, however, that we are capable of defying attempts to push us off the correct road jointly chosen by us. The vital interests of the Soviet and Finnish peoples command us to act in this spirit in the future as well. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Romanov expressed the certainty that, by doing everything to strengthen their friendship and continuing fruitful joint action in international affairs, the Soviet Union and Finland will continue in the future to set a good example to other states, an example of policies determined by coinciding long-term national interests and taking account of the objective realities of the contemporary world.

Comrade Romanov read the text of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's greetings to the Central Board of the Finland-USSR Society.

Koivisto Addresses Meeting

LD141613 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 14 Oct 84

["Mauno Koivisto's Speech at the Ceremonial Meeting" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Helsinki October 14 TASS -- It is first of all continuity that is characteristic of Finnish-Soviet relations at present, President Mauno Koivisto of Finland stated here today, speaking at a ceremonial meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement and the establishment of the "Finland-the Soviet Union" Society. This has particularly manifested itself of late in frequent contacts between the leaders of the two countries. The extension of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance in 1955, 1970, and 1983 without changing its contents also became an important factor in this respect. Finnish-Soviet relations can also be characterised with good reason as dynamic ones.

Their vital power manifests itself, in particular, in ever new forms of cooperation between our countries and in the spread of contacts over to new and new fields.

Finnish-Soviet economic cooperation serves as a good example of the dynamic nature of relations between our countries, the president of Finland went on to say. The Soviet Union has long been the major trading partner of Finland. Finland, for its part, has stabilised its position among the Soviet Union's first Western trading partners. Our goods turnover with the Soviet Union has considerably grown in recent years. Due to the long-term cooperation documents which were signed during the official visits to the Soviet Union in 1977 and 1980, we shall be able confidently to continue to develop economic cooperation between our countries at the established basis.

We, the Finns, have been particularly gratified by the address by Konstantin Chernenko, the head of the Soviet state, to the people of Finland on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of this date, the address which has been broadcast on the television of the two countries, Mauno Koivisto pointed out. We here in Finland can with good reason join in the general assessment of Finnish-Soviet relations expressed by him: "Today we can say: friendship, mutual trust, and fruitful cooperation have become the essence of Soviet-Finnish relations. They have been and remain immune to the changes of the political climate in the world."

The past four decades, the speaker went on to say, span more than a half of the history of independent Finland. These decades have meant, first of all, peace and security to us.

They have brought a stable international position to our country. They have been marked by fruitful cooperation with our neighbors and with other peoples. Prerequisites for the well-being of our people have also been created over the period.

The past decades have also shown that the starting-points and realities of the autumn of 1944 have retained their topicality up to our days. They have shown that we in future as well have every ground to adhere to the positive experience which we have gained in the implementation of our foreign-policy line, which is now forty-years-long, in unceasingly changing situations of international politics and economics.

Relying on this positive experience, we can with confidence set about developing Soviet-Finnish relations further, the president of Finland emphasized.

Romanov Attends Reception

LD141922 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki October 14 TASS -- The Government of Finland gave a reception here today on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement and of the establishment of the "Finland-the Soviet Union" Society. The reception was attended by President Mauno Koivisto, by the Soviet delegation led by Grigoriy Romanov, by Erkki Pystynen, speaker of the parliament, by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, by deputies of parliament, by ministers, by prominent political and public figures, and by representatives of business circles.

Chernenko Sends Greetings

PM151319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

["To the Central Board of the 'Finland-USSR' Society"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Finland-Soviet Union Society, I cordially greet and congratulate the leaders and all members of the society, and all friends of the Soviet Union in Finland.

It is noteworthy that the anniversary of the signing of an armistice agreement with Finland which set the beginning of the turn in the Soviet-Finnish relations -- the turn that was reliably sealed by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948. In the 4 postwar decades the relations between the USSR and Finland have been taken shape to become a striking example of the implementation of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The high level of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland is the result of powerful and persistent efforts exerted by the peoples of our countries, their statesmen, governments and public organizations. The role played by the Finland-Soviet Union Society in consolidating and deepening Soviet-Finnish friendship is highly appreciated in this country. We point out with satisfaction that the society has become a truly mass organization covering broad national sectors. The fact that Presidents Juho Paasikivi and Urho Kekkonen, and today President Mauno Koivisto, have been its honorary chairmen underlines the high prestige enjoyed by the society. I wholeheartedly wish the Central Board, the organizations and all members of the Finland-Soviet Union Society further successes in strengthening friendship and good neighborliness between our countries.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS BRIGHTON BLAST, THATCHER SPEECH

PM150941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Skosyrev report: "To the Accompaniment of an Explosion"]

[Text] London -- The Grand Hotel in Brighton presents a devastated facade to the sea. Firemen, armed with a huge crane, are sifting through the ruins in the hope of finding beneath them the two participants in the Conservative Party conference who have not been accounted for. It is already known that 2 people were killed and 32 wounded as a result of the explosion.

The events of the night of 11-12 October could not but cast a shadow over the conference finale. While delegates assembled in the modern conference center, in the neighborhood of the Grand Hotel reporters were trying to find answers to two questions: Who planted the bomb? Why were the police unable to prevent the attack on members of the government?

The first mystery was solved when the underground Irish Republican Army (IRA) claimed responsibility for the explosion. Its spokesman, using the pseudonym P. O'Neil, told the press in Ulster that "the war against the British cabinet will continue."

Democratic circles have resolutely condemned the act of terrorism. As G. MacLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, pointed out, this act will do nothing to help the Irish people's cause. The bomb and the threat of new attacks play into the hands of those who seek to tie Ireland's just cause and terrorism together in a single knot. G. MacLennan stated that "influential people have already started using this attack for an offensive against Britain's progressive forces."

As for security in the hotel, much here remains unclear. A London television commentator noted, for instance, that a large police contingent was on duty in Brighton, but their main efforts were directed toward preventing the demonstration of striking miners which was expected in the morning.

In any event, the conference's concluding session started on schedule, and its culmination, as the organizers of the forum had planned, was M. Thatcher's speech. Calling the IRA's actions an attempt to undermine the foundations of society, she then went on to economic problems. This part of her speech was full of general declarations of sympathy for the unemployed, but contained no concrete proposals indicating a way out of the impasse.

The conflict in the coal industry is another issue that still worries the country. The premier, depicting the miners who are defending the right to work as some kind of "revolutionary minority" which has supposedly formed a plan to overthrow the legitimate authorities, left no room for doubt that her aim is to suppress the strike and defeat the miners' trade unions.

The international section of the speech was almost entirely devoted to a justification of the nuclear arms race and the glorification of the Anglo-American military alliance. Thus the prime minister's speech in Brighton showed that despite some softening of the bellicose anti-Soviet rhetoric, the conservatives still adhere to the policy of strength and are obediently following in Washington's wake.

USSR SIGNS 1985-90 TRADE PROTOCOLS WITH MOROCCO

PM091058 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocols Signed"]

[Text] Rabat, 4 Oct -- An intergovernmental protocol on trade between the USSR and Morocco has been signed here. The Soviet Union will buy citrus fruits, cork, cork articles, textiles, sewn and knitted articles, ferrous metal ore concentrates, and a number of other goods from Morocco. The Soviet Union will deliver to Morocco oil, lumber, glass, certain chemicals, machines and equipment, and medicines.

An intergovernmental protocol was also signed on the exchanges of phosphate-based goods. In accordance with this protocol, the Soviet Union will expand its purchases of phosphate fertilizers, superphosphoric acid, and raw phosphates in Morocco. The Moroccan market will receive the ammonia, nitrogen, and potassium fertilizers, and other goods that its national economy needs.

Both documents were concluded for the period 1985-1990 and envisage a 150-percent increase in trade between the two countries. The protocol was signed on the Soviet side by G.K. Zhuravlev, first deputy minister of foreign trade; and on the Moroccan side by M. Kabbaj, minister of equipment, vocational training, and cadre training [as published].

A high assessment of the document was given by Moroccan Prime Minister M.K. Lamrani. "I express deep satisfaction in connection with the signing of the trade protocols," he stated in a talk with a TASS correspondent. "These documents provide a new boost to trade and economic relations between our two countries."

JORDAN'S HUSAYN 'DISAPPOINTED' WITH U.S. POLICY

PM121355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Jordan's Position"]

[Text] Cairo 11 Oct -- "Jordan is deeply disappointed with American policy in the Near East," King Husayn of Jordan declared in an interview granted to the chief editors of Cairo newspapers. "I believe," he said, "that the United States has lost the confidence both of Jordan and of the whole Arab world This is why we see no reason to regard the United States as the only side in establishing peace in the region. The Soviet Union and other interested sides must play a major role in achieving a just and comprehensive settlement in the Near East," the Jordanian head of state emphasized in conclusion.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO U.S.

Financial Aid Promised

LD141730 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] The Israeli prime minister, Shim'on Peres, has ended his visit to the United States, where he met with President Reagan and other officials. The negotiations in Washington focused on the strengthening of American-Israeli cooperation and of Israel's military might. President Reagan said he was interested in Israel's qualitative military supremacy over the Arab countries. The United States this fiscal year has decided to give to Tel Aviv $2.6 billion worth of military and economic aid as a grant.

U.S. Support Rapped

LD121355 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Mikhail Glebov commentary]

[Text] The American Administration has decided to give a grant of over $1 billion to Israel in emergency aid. This was announced following talks between President Reagan and the Israeli Prime Minister, Shim'on Peres. Commentary is by our observer Mikhail Glebov, and this is what he writes:

On the eve of his departure for the United States, Prime Minister Peres said in a radio interview: I am not going there for handouts. I do not intend to ask for an additional $100 to 200 million. This has proved exactly so. Peres asked for and received much more: $1 billion, a sum that cannot be called a handout anyway. Simultaneously, the White House hastened to announce other new benefits to Israel. A joint group will be set up to give more emergency aid and ways will be explored to back up the Israeli currency, expand trade, and increase American investments in Israel.

During Mr Peres' meetings with Mr Reagan and Mr Shultz, much was said about the need to do all this to solve Israel's economic problems. The Israeli premier posed as the leader of a country the main thing for which is to overcome the economic crisis. Indeed this crisis has reached catastrophic proportions. Israel's foreign debt has exceeded $20 billion and inflation amounts to 400 percent per annum. What has caused this? The answer is clear. The Israeli economy has been paralyzed because all funds have been set aside for territorial expansion. Israel occupies southern Lebanon and the West Bank of the Jordan, and it refuses to carry out the United Nations' resolution on the creation of an Arab state along with a Jewish one in Palestine. Significantly, Tel Aviv always demonstrates resolve not only to hold what has been captured, but to expand still further. Cabinet Minister Sharon has declared that the sphere of Tel Aviv's strategic interests should include not only the Middle East, but also the Persian Gulf and even Central Africa. This is why Tel Aviv constantly needs more and more loans from the United States.

But what does induce the Reagan administration to give loans so readily? This question is partially answered by THE WASHINGTON POST. It predicted that Mr. Reagan would announce new measures to give aid to Israel to exploit this in his election campaign. Indeed, before elections, American politicians are prepared for particular generosity in an attempt to win the support of the influential Zionist lobby in the United States. But there are also strategic goals behind the invariable support of Israel.

Even President Kennedy admitted 30 years ago that the United States has enough funds to force Israel to accept a peace settlement and meet the Arab national aspirations. But Washington prefers to use Israel as a weapon to guarantee the Arabs' orientation toward the West. And the Reagan administration wants with the help of aggressive Israel, to dictate its terms to the Middle East. That is why every time Tel Aviv produces a bill to pay, as now is the case, Washington is in a hurry to pay it at the American taxpayers' expense. In fact, this taxpayer's money is now being used to finance the election campaign and carry out the egoistic ambitions to see the Middle East the way Washington politicians want. And in this sense they can rival Tel Aviv politicians who for their appetites force that country's inhabitants to pay by economic problems and even lives.

FRANCE, HABRE IGNORE OPENINGS FOR CHAD SOLUTION

PM090742 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko "Remarks Apropos": "Banking on the Puppet"]

[Text] Paris -- A meeting has taken place at the Elysee Palace between President F. Mitterrand of France and the heads of state of Gabon, Burkina Faso, and Zaire; H. Habre, head of the pro-Western Ndjamena regime, who was invited to Paris, took part.

The talks were held at a time when the withdrawal of French troops from Chad, widely publicized as a "major diplomatic victory for Paris," has virtually come to a standstill. According to the latest reports, only 150 soldiers have left the country, and they had been stationed at secondary military positions. The remaining more than 3,000 are still in their positions. At the conclusion of the talks, Habre told journalists that he was "satisfied" with the results: Paris has given guarantees that it will continue to support his regime, as before.

What sort of "guarantees" are these? Primarily, it has been announced that economic and military aid will triple to reach Fr330 million. As before, France will train and arm Chad's Army. Finally, the French paratroops, together with 2,000 Zairian soldiers, remain the mainstay of the Habre regime. Even if the French military units do eventually leave Chad, Paris retains the "right" to transport them there again in case of need.

Reports from Tripoli confirm Libya's readiness to strictly observe the agreement concluded on the simultaneous withdrawal of troops. However, now the incumbent Ndjamena regime, relying on French assistance, is drawing up plans to capture the country's northern territories, controlled by the Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT] headed by G. Oueddei. Observers note that Habre's entourage is in a hurry, considering that this operation must take place as soon as possible, while French units are still in Chad and can provide cover. In Chad's southern regions, where there is a widespread movement against the Ndjamena regime, the newspaper LIBERATION reports that its military detachments are applying "scorched earth" tactics.

It is being pointed out here that, in coming to Paris, Habre is playing on the fact that the fall of his government would mean a serious defeat for France and a loss of its positions. However, the results of the "summit meeting" are evidence that Paris is still banking on the puppet regime in the neocolonialist game it is playing on the African Continent. People on the banks of the Seine are stubbornly ignoring the road to a peaceful solution of the Chad crisis. GUNT head G. Oueddei again proposed that this road be followed in his appeal to Habre a few days ago to settle the existing conflict at the negotiating table, without outside interference. Nevertheless, Habre and his French patrons pretended not to hear this appeal.

USSR-ANGOLAN 8TH TREATY ANNIVERSARY NOTED

LD081734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Today is the eighth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and Angola. The treaty has become a sure foundation for the development of all-around relations between the two countries. The program of long-term Soviet-Angolan cooperation that was drawn up on the basis of the treaty is yet another manifestation of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at assisting young liberated states to strengthen conditions for successful progress along the path of progressive socioeconomic reforms.

ZAMBIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM091341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Official Announcements": "Zambian Parliamentarians in Moscow"]

[Text] On 2 October, A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia headed by its speaker, R.M. Nabulyato.

During a friendly conversation, the need to further develop and deepen the multifaceted Soviet-Zambian interstate relations, which accord with the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples, was noted. Contacts between the USSR and Zambia in the parliamentary sphere could significantly contribute to the expansion of these relations.

The Soviet Union, A.F. Vatchenko emphasized, is consistently pursuing a peace-loving policy aimed at easing the international situation, curbing the arms race, and strengthening peace throughout the world. The recent constructive Soviet foreign policy initiatives bear this out.

Our tour of the country and our encounters with Soviet people, R.M. Nabulyato said, enabled the delegation members to acquaint themselves with the Soviet state's social and economic successes and to see for themselves its people's ardent desire for peace.

Friendship and cooperation with the USSR are of great importance to us and help us resolve many questions in strengthening our national independence.

Taking part in the conversation were L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Unions; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.K. Kadyrbayev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; other officials, and also Zambia's ambassador to the USSR Fine Mushankwa Liboma.

On the same day, a working meeting between Soviet and Zambian parliamentarians was held. The guests were welcomed by the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss.

The sides exchanged information about the structure and activities of the two countries' supreme organs of state power and expressed themselves in favor of developing ties between them.

The guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. They also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin study and apartment in the Kremlin Museum.

On 3 October, the delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia left the Soviet Union. It was in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

UPCOMING TALKS IN EL SALVADOR ASSESSED

LD122152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Viktor Anikin commentary]

[Text] As has already been reported, talks are to be held on 15 October in El Salvador between the country's patriotic forces and the Duarte regime. What led them to the negotiating table, what is their objective, and what motivates the participants in the talks? I shall ask Viktor Anikin, a commentator for All-Union Radio, to answer these questions:

Those who closely watch events in Central America had no doubt about the readiness of the patriots to enter a peace dialogue with the Salvadoran regime. They made an official proposal on this score in May. Even earlier, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador called for a political settlement of the conflict in the country, as they strove to end the bloodshed. As far as agreement to the talks by Duarte, the head of the Salvadoran regime, is concerned, it has obviously been forced on him. In El Salvador, the confrontation between the patriotic forces and the forces of reaction has reached the proportions of a civil war in which the patriots are scoring increasingly more successes. The detachements of the progressive groupings now control more than one-third of the country's territory. They are carrying out bold partisan operations in almost all of El Salvador, including its capital. Let us recall, for example, the repeated seizing of the radio station in San Salvador and the broadcasting of appeals by the patriots to the population. Neither U.S. military advisers nor the flow of the most modern armaments from the United States is able to help the regime any longer. One by one, crack battalions of the regime, trained by Pentagon specialists with experience in the dirty war in Vietnam, are being defeated by the partisans.

However, there are other reasons that have prompted Washington's henchman, Duarte, to sit at the negotiating table with the patriots. He has been obliged to present himself as a peacemaker. After all, it was precisely this posture, suggested to him by Washington, which helped Duarte to come to power on 1 June. I remind you that during the election campaign and after he took up presidential office, Duarte made massive efforts to present himself as a supporter of national reconciliation. He promised to end terror and repressions against the population. On one hand, this was done on instructions from Washington, which could not ignore the protests of U.S. public opinion against the bloody rampages of the death squads in El Salvador. On the other hand, Duarte needed at least some support from within the country; without this, his regime would be doomed to early collapse.

Nevertheless, the principal reason for the agreement of the Salvadoran regime to a dialogue with the patriots is the apprehension of the U.S. Administration over the development of the civil war in El Salvador. The example of Nicaragua, where a revolution swept away the rotten puppet dictatorship of Somoza 5 years ago, is painfully fresh for Washington. It is certainly no coincidence that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz arrived in El Salvador the day before yesterday. Undoubtedly, he gave Duarte valuable instructions from the White House about the forthcoming talks.

The representatives of the patriotic forces in the talks will have to display considerable vigilance and adherence to principle if the dialogue scheduled for 15 October is to produce the results awaited by the overwhelming majority of Salvadorans.

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON CPSU OCTOBER SLOGANS

PM150831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Toward October"]

[Text] The birthday of the land of the soviets is drawing near -- the 67th anniversary of the Great October. Preparing to celebrate the portentous date, Soviet people are working persistently to realize the plans for communist creation outlined by the Leninist party. By tradition the October festival will be a review of our achievements and further graphic testimony to the unshakable unity of the party and the people and loyalty to Lenin's behests.

The CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution have elicited a warm response in the hearts of millions. Addressing Soviet people, the party summons them to new heights and orients them toward resolving key tasks of developing the economy, science, and culture and improving ideological and mass political work.

"Only with the labor of all Soviet people," Comrade K. U. Chernenko said, "with conscious, dogged, efficient labor, can further growth in their well-being and their full, spiritually rich, happy life be ensured. This is what the party by Lenin struggles for, and what its Central Committee directs the country toward in determining the guidelines of our communist building."

The paramount role in this tremendous creative work belongs to Communists, to those whose duty as party members obliges them to serve as an example of a conscientious attitude to work and to create in labor collectives an atmosphere of creativity, initiative, high discipline, and organization. They perceive the words of the CPSU Central Committee slogans as a combat motto:

"Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle for fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee!

"The all-round improvement of the society of developed socialism is the strategic task of the party and the people!"

Our party relies in all its activity on the labor and political activeness of the masses and gives all possible support to patriotic initiatives aimed at intensifying the economy and making efficient use of production potential. The CPSU Central Committee urges:

"Working people of the Soviet Union! Develop more widely socialist competition for raising production efficiency and output quality!

"Let us successfully fulfill the 1984 plan and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan!"

There is no doubt that Soviet people will respond with action to the party's call and will struggle still more actively and purposefully to fulfill their socialist pledges relating to above-plan labor productivity growth and a reduction in production prime costs, that they will accelerate scientific and technical progress, and will persistently introduce the achievements of science, technology, and progressive experience into production. The chief tasks include intensifying economy and thrift and strengthening organization and discipline.

Party committees, soviets, and trade unions are to continue developing in every possible way the labor activeness and creative initiative of working people and their participation in the management of state and public affairs.

The CPSU Central Committee sets specific goals before working people in different sectors of the national economy -- workers of the fuel and energy complex, metallurgical workers, machine builders, chemical industry workers, construction and installation workers, and workers in transport and communications. They must enhance their work efficiency, increase production of output, meet the country's requirements for fuel, energy, metal, and highly productive, economical, and reliable machines and instruments, and ensure the commissioning of projects on schedule. The party considers consumer goods production as the business of all sectors of the national economomy and calls for their quality to be improved as well as in the work of the services sphere.

The intensification of agricultural production and the country's reliable provision with food and raw materials are subjects of constant concern to our party. It is the duty of workers in the agro-industrial complex and of all agricultural workers to struggle persistently for fulfillment of the Food Program, to make wide use of land reclamation, to increase grain production and livestock raising productivity, and to prevent losses of produce.

The CPSU Central Committee urges workers on the ideological front to convey the party's ideas to the masses with conviction and fervor, to reveal in greater depth and clarity the achievements of the society of development socialism, and to expose subversive imperialist propaganda. Specific wishes are addressed to scientists, literary and art figures, the health service, and workers in public education involved in the reform of general educational and vocational schools. The slogans' warm words are addressed to the Lenin Komsomol, to young men and women, to young people's mentors, women, and Soviet servicemen.

On the eve of the portentous anniversary the party glorifies the Leninist Bolsheviks, veterans of the CPSU, the heroes of October, and all the fearless fighters for our motherland's honor, freedom, and independence. The feat of the Soviet servicemen, the partisans and underground fighters, and the working people in the rear, who won the victory in the Great Patriotic War, lives forever in the people's memory.

The October festival will be celebrated, together with us, by progressive people throughout the world, among whom the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy -- a policy of strengthening peace and the peoples' security and of broad international cooperation -- has won deserved authority. The CPSU sends fraternal greetings to communist and workers' parties, the peoples of the socialist countries, and to fighters for national independence and social progress on the planet. Our party urges the peoples to intensify the struggle for the cessation of aggressive U.S. actions in different parts of the world, for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the captured Arab lands, for the removal of the threat of nuclear war, and for an all-time ban on the militarization of space.

The land of the soviets is confidently traveling the road of October, the road of peaceful creation. Soviet people are inspired by the ardent words of the CPSU Central Committee October Slogans:

"Under the banner of Lenin and the leadership of the Communist Party forward to new victories in building communism!"

UKRAINE CELEBRATES 40TH LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Delegations Arrive in Kiev

AU121416 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The Soviet Ukraine's working people are commemorating solemnly and joyfully the 40th anniversary of the republic's liberation from the German fascist invaders. All Soviet people are marking this portentous date as an important event.

The hero city of Kiev is in festive apparel. Representatives of all oblasts of the republic have arrived for the celebrations in the Ukraine's capital city -- veterans of battles on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, former partisans and members of the underground movement, laborers of [words indistinct], and farmers.

The inhabitants of Kiev warmly and cordially welcomed the delegation of the USSR Defense Ministry, which has arrived for the celebrations. It is headed by Marshal of Aviation, twice Hero of the Soviet Union Koldunov, commander in chief of the air defense troops and USSR deputy minister of defense. Members of the delegation are: Army Generals Gerasimov and (Rusakovskiy); Marshal of Aviation Skomorokhov; Admiral Sysoyev; and Colonel General (Rodinov).

The city on the Dnepr offered a hospitable welcome to the delegation of our homeland's capital city, Moscow, headed by Borisov, Moscow Gorkom secretary, and envoys of the hero cities of Leningrad, Minsk, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevestopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, and the hero fortress of Brest. The delegations are headed by gorkom secretaries and composed of responsible gorispolkom functionaries, front-ranking workers and innovators of industrial and agricultural production, scientists, cultural workers, and participants in the liberation of the Ukraine from the fascist invaders.

The delegations we welcomed by Titar, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; Kachura and Mhozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and secretaries; Yelchenko, Ukrainian Community Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary; Kapto, Kryuchkov, and Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate members and secretaries; Gurenko, Yesipenko, and Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen; Khomenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; Bondar, (Gayevoy), Kryuchkov, Merkulov, Nadashkovskiy, Peresadin, Ridich, (Khomich, Skoronyuk), and Stetsenko, department chiefs in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; bureau members of Kiev Gorkom and Obkom; members of Kiev Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom; representatives of labor collectives, the intelligentsia, and young people.

The guests were received with bread and salt, and presented with flowers.

Shcherbitskiy Meets Delegations

AU121451 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] A meeting was held today in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters, with the delegations of the USSR Ministry of Defense and of hero cities, which have arrived in the republic's capital city to participate in the ceremonies devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist invaders.

The meeting participants were warmly welcomed by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. During these memorable days, he said, the inhabitants of Kiev wholeheartedly welcome as the dearest guests prominent Soviet military leaders, heroes of the battle for the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine, representatives of hero cities, and Kiev's combat brothers. This is the reception they would have been offered all over the thriving Ukrainian land. Comrade Shcherbitiskiy gave the guests an account of the festive program, and of the state of affairs in the republic.

Shcherbitskiy Speaks at Meeting

AU121849 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1743 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] A solemn meeting dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist invaders was held today in the Ukraine Palace of Culture in Kiev.

Presiding over the meeting were Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Gerasimov, Yelchenko, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sologub, Titarenko, Dobrik, Kapto, Kolomiyets, Kryuchkov, Mukha, Pogrebnyak; Aviation Marshal Koldunov, USSR deputy minister of defense; deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers; and leaders of the delegations that arrived for the celebrations in the republic's capital city.

The meeting participants enthusiastically elected the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, to the honorary presidium.

Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a report at the meeting.

The meeting participants paid the tribute of a moment of silence to the luminous memory of heroes fallen in the struggle against fascism.

The participants in the solemn meeting were warmly greeted by representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces, of hero cities, the workers class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia, and the republic's youths. They enthusiastically addressed a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

On the same day, Ukrainian Communist Party and government leaders laid flowers at the monument to Lenin. Flowers were also laid at the monument to the Great October Socialist Revolution and a wreath on the Grave of the Unknown Soldier in the Eternal Glory Park.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS UKRAINIAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD131149 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0820 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] We have today received a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the award of the Order of Friendship of Peoples to Yuriy Aleksandrovich Olenenko, minister of culture of Ukrainian SSR. This marks his services to the development of Soviet culture and his 50th birthday.

MOLDAVIAN SSR CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Grishin Addresses Session

LD140920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] A festive session of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet of the republic was held in Kishinev today to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Moldavian SSR and its Communist Party. An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, was elected with great enthusiasm.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, addressed the session, having been warmly welcomed by those present. He cordially congratulated the Moldavian people and their combatant vanguard, the republican party organization, on the glorious jubilee. Comrade Grishin said:

[Begin recording] On this joyous day I have great pleasure in fulfilling a task entrusted to me by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He asked me to convey to you, and through you the Communists and all working people in the republic, his cordial congratulations and good wishes in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Moldavian SSR and the Communist Party of Moldavia. [applause]

Konstantin Ustinovich made a major personal contribution to the formation and development of the Moldavian SSR and the work of the republican party organization, to which he was assigned by the decision of the Central Committee of our party in 1948. For many years he headed the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Communist Party of Moldavia Central Committee. For the republic these were not simple or easy years after the war. Correctly orientated and active ideological and political education work, along with the great and serious efforts to restore and develop the national economy, was of huge importance in establishing the new Soviet Moldavia. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was always in the midst of events, in the front line of this work devoting all his strength to it. By his personal example and his passionate Bolshevik words, and by his outstanding organizational talent, he inspired Communists and raised them to great deeds. [applause]

At the present time, occupying high-ranking leading posts in our party and state, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko is bending his efforts toward strengthening the economic and defense might of the Soviet Union, developing the spiritual life of society, and increasing the people's prosperity. His contribution to the struggle for security and for the maintenance of peace is inestimable. He does a great deal to unite the international communist and workers' movement and to strengthen the cause of socialism and communism. As a Leninist-type leader, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko directs wisely the work of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the party Central Committee, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He stands out by his principled party approach, his learned and well-founded decisions, his tremendous diligence, his creative tackling of the work at hand, his exactitude in conjunction with an attentive and sensitive attitude toward people and toward his comrades at work, and his personal modesty.

In conversation, Konstantin Ustinovich has recalled with great warmth his work in Moldavia and Moldavia's outstanding working people. He expressed his confidence that the workers, kolkhoz members, those involved in science and culture, veterans, and young people of the republic will continue fruitfully to work toward implementing everything mapped out by our party. [applause]

Dear comrades. Along with all Soviet people, and also the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow Soviet of People's Deputies, the working people of the capital of our motherland, the hero city of Moscow, send you sincere greetings on the jubilee and wishes for further creative successes. [applause] Muscovites and the working people of the Moldavian SSR, and of all fraternal republics, are linked by indestructible friendship and mutual assistance. Various production, scientific, and cultural links are developing extensively. The social and political atmosphere in which our people live and work is particularly characterized by a collective creative search for solutions to the issues of the day and by a businesslike approach and exactitude. This atmosphere helps the implementation of the decisions made by the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The jubilee celebrations in Moldavia are taking place at a time when our party is entering the period of preparation for its 27th congress. The party guides all the creative energy of the people toward speeding up the development of the economy, towards realizing the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. In this, the party's chief aim has been and remains the undeviating improvement of the living conditions for the working people, the growth of the national well-being, and ensuring the security of the motherland. [end recording]

Further, Comrade Grishin spoke about current issues of domestic and foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state. In conclusion, he once again congratulated from the bottom of his heart the Communists and all Moldavian working people on the jubilee, wished them new great achievements in their work for the good of the motherland, and presented the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the republic with the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report at the meeting. On behalf of the Communists and all working people in the republic, he expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers for the warm words in the greetings. Comrade Grossu said:

[Begin recording] For 6 decades Soviet Moldavia has been moving forward in united ranks with all the fraternal republics in our country along the road of October, the road of struggle and communist construction. By putting into practice Lenin's great ideas, the working people of the republic -- together with the whole country -- built a socialist society, defended it in a most difficult war against fascism, and now, at the height of their strength, filled with inexhaustible creative energy, they are moving along the course of perfecting developed socialism.

The great Leninist friendship has illuminated the entire 60-year history of Soviet Moldavia. Each step of Moldavia's present flourishing is inseparable from the mutual assistance and cooperation among the peoples in our country, and from the development of the USSR. The working people of Moldavia cherish highly the great friendship in the traditions of socialist internationalism. Today, on the solemn day of the 60th anniversary of the Moldavian SSR and the Moldavian Communist Party, they assure all the fraternal peoples that they will always and in everything be true to the friendship among the peoples of the USSR, and will pass it on to their descendants as the most precious wealth. [applause] [end recording]

Greetings were presented at the solemn meeting by the leaders of the delegations of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, as well as the leader of the delegation from the Plovdiv Okrug of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and by others. The participants in the solemn meeting enthusiastically adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Grishin Attends Kishinev Fest

LD141812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpts] A festival took place today in Kishinev Central Square devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Moldavian SSR and the Communist Party of Moldavia. It opened with a military parade of troops from the Kishinev Garrison. The participants in the festival were greeted from the platform by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Moscow Gorkom first secretary; Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Communist Party of Moldavia Central Committee; Comrade Kalin, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Moldavian SSR; Comrade Ustiyan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic; and leaders of delegations taking part in the jubilee festivities.

KIRGHIZ SSR CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY

CPSU Sends Congratulations

LD122233 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers have warmly congratulated all working people of the Kirghiz SSR on a significant event -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Kirghiz SSR and the Kirghizia Communist Party.

The Kirghiz SSR, equal among equal union republics, now has a national economy comprising many sectors, say the greetings to the Kirghizia Communist Party Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the Kirghiz SSR. The well-being and the general educational and cultural level of the population rise from year to year. The construction of housing, schools, hospitals, and other social and domestic purpose establishments is being energetically carried out. Literature and art have continued to flourish. The example of Soviet Kirghizia, as that of other union republics of our country, convincingly demonstrates the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU, of the ideas of fraternity and friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

All the republic's successes are connected with the activity of one of the militant detachments of the CPSU, that of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, which comes out as the vanguard and political organizer of the popular masses and educates them in the spirit of loyalty and Marxist-Leninist ideas. The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers express firm confidence that workers, kolkhoz workers, and the people's intelligentsia of Kirghizia SSR, under the leadership of the Communist Party, will continue the glorious revolutionary, militant and labor traditions of the Soviet people, will achieve new successes in solving key national economic tasks, will strengthen the economic and defense might of the socialist motherland, of the internationalist unity of the peoples of the USSR, in further perfecting developed socialism in our country.

Vorotnikov Speaks at Frunze

LD140841 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] A solemn session of the Communist Party of Kirghizia Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Kirghiz SSR and its Communist Party took place in Frunze today.

Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who was warmly received by those present, made a speech at the session. He said:

[Begin recording] Dear Comrades! On this memorable day it gives me great pleasure to carry out the instructions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and convey to you and to all working people of the republic hearty congratulations and good wishes for successes in all fields of economic and cultural life. [applause]

Warm congratulations and wishes for further accomplishments in socialist construction are sent to you by the Supreme Soviet Presidium and by the RSFSR Government. They express the firm conviction that the friendship and cooperation of our peoples will continue to gain in strength and to develop.

The formation of the national statehood of the Kirghiz people was a shining embodiment of the ideas of the great Lenin and the ideas of the October revolution, which marked a sharp turning point in the history of our country and opened up before it the broad road toward progress. It was indeed socialism and the radical reforms of social relations carried out by the working class and by all the republic's working people with the active cooperation of the Russian proletariat that ensured the unprecedented upsurge of Kirghizia.

The Kirghiz festival is taking place at an important time. Our country is entering the concluding stage of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The directions of the 26th CPSU Congress that were developed and given concrete expression at subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee and in the speeches of Comrade Chernenko, are being implemented successfully.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo constantly deals with key issues of social development and major problems of the country's economic, political, and social life and mobilizes for their solution the efforts of Communists and of all working people. This line of the central committee was expressed once again with new vigor in the speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the conference of People's Control workers in the Kremlin. A new stimulus to the creative labor of Soviet people is being given by the preparations which have begun for the next, the 27th, CPSU Congress. These are taking place in an atmosphere of creative generalization of the accumulated experience of the further improvement of socialism and of the search for the most effective ways for further advancement toward our great aims. Party and public organizations and labor collectives are joining in this work ever more broadly. Important factorers in communists creation will be mapped out in the new edition of the CPSU Program.

Comrades! The fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union, which has been tested in battle and hardened in common, creative labor, is a priceless spiritual and moral possession of ours. [applause]

Strong and indissoluble bonds in literally every field of economic, social, cultural, and spiritual life link the peoples of Kirghizia and the Russian Federation. This friendship is an organic part of the great brotherhood that unites all nations and ethnic groups of the land of the soviets. Every day it is embodied in living and practical affairs, in the real flesh of growing economic links, in the successful implementation of major projects of the national economy, in the wide exchange of cultural values and in cordial human contacts. [end recording]

Comrade Vorotnikov then dwelt upon questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The might of socialism and the unswerving strengthening of the economic and defensive might of the country serve as a reliable bulwark for the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its efforts aimed at the preservation and consolidation of peace, he stressed. Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kirghizia Central Committee, who gave a report at the session, expressed warm thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers for the great concern for the republic's economic and cultural development. The hearty congratulations and good wishes sent by Comrade Chernenko give Kirghizia's Communists and all its working people new strength for the absolute fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th congress of the party and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee for the successful completion of the tasks of the 5-year plan, he said. Comrade Usubaliyev said:

[Begin recording] It is as though our anniversary crowns that glorious path of the historic ascent of the Kirghiz people and all working people of Kirghizstan in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples toward the peaks of socialist civilization. We ask ourselves the question: What gigantic forces, bypassing whole epochs, have elevated us to the heights of present-day social progress? And we reply with confidence: These forces are innate in the communist era opened up by the Great October Revolution and have been brought to life by the system of social justice established under the leadership of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, that leader of genius of the working people of the whole world, and the communist party that he created. Sixty years is just a brief moment in the history of Kirghizstan, which extends over many centuries that preceded them, but it was indeed during this period that its age-old dream of happiness became a reality. During this short period mighty and genuinely epoch-making changes have taken place in the fate of the formerly backward and oppressed Kirghiz people: These have transformed radically the whole style and way of life and have ensured its unprecedented rebirth, in socioeconomic and cultural terms, in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples. [end recording]

The leaders of delegations from Moscow, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenia delivered greetings at the solemn session. A letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was adopted with enthusiasm.

Vorotnikov at Kirghiz Festival

LD141742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpts] A festive demonstration, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR and the Communist Party of Kirghizia, took place today in the Central Square of the town of Frunze. The festival opened with a parade of troops of the Frunze Garrison. The participants in the festival were greeted by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kirghizia Central Committee; Comrade Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Duysheyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic; and leaders of the delegations which took part in the festivities.

VOROTNIKOV ATTENDS LENIN MEMORIAL INAUGURATION

LD130708 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A memorial to the leader of the world proletariat and an annex of the Central Museum devoted to Vladimir Ilich Lenin were inaugurated in Frunze today.

At the meeting that was held, Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghizia Communist Party Central Committee delivered an address. Taking part in the meeting were: Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; first secretaries of union republican communist parties' central committeess -- from Uzbekistan Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, from Tajikistan Comrade Nabiyev, and from Turkmenistan Comrade Gapurov -- and delegations from Moscow, the RSFSR, and Kazakhstan, which came for the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR and of the republic's Communist Party.

LATVIA'S RIGA MARKS 40TH LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD132313 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The working people of Soviet Latvia have marked the 40th anniversary of liberation of Riga from the German fascist invaders as a great international festival. Almost 19,000 fighters of Latvian national formations and underground partisans were awarded high state decorations for their mass heroism and combat achievements. Today Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at a festive session held in Riga. It was noted at the session that under the Communist Party's leadership, Latvia in an unprecedentedly short time eliminated the serious consequences of the enemy invasion. In just 8 days the republic now produces as much as bourgeois Latvia produced in a whole year.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS POWER MINISTRY COLLEGIUM MEETING

LD130825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] At an augmented session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, there was discussion of the tasks deriving from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Chernenko's instructions on securing the accelerated development of atomic power engineering. Comrade Neporozhnyy, USSR minister of power and electrification, delivered a report. Particular attention was devoted to further improving the design and construction of atomic power engineering installations, and reducing the length of time, cost and labor intensity of constructing them. Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee spoke at the session.

AFP: SAKHAROV RUMORED WORKING AT RESEARCH CENTER

NC151059 Paris AFP in English 1051 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn, Oct 15 (AFP) -- The Soviet dissident prize winner Andrey Sakharov is working in an atomic research centre in the Soviet Union, the mass circulation West German newspaper BILD ZEITUNG said today. The paper, which is generally considered well informed on Soviet dissidents, said that according to "rumours in Moscow" the Nobel Prize-winning physicist was working at a research centre in Arsama, about 175 ks (109 miles) from Gorkiy, to which he was exiled. His work there would expose him to the risk of nuclear contamination, the paper added.

Experts interviewed by the paper said they thought the rumours had probably been started by the KGB.

CHERNENKO'S SPEECHES PUBLISHED IN UKRAINIAN

AU111056 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The Ukrainian Political Publishing House has issued in the Ukrainian language a book by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, "The People and the Party Are United -- Selected Speeches and Articles." The collection contains speeches, articles, and reports by Comrade Chernenko published in the period from 1976 to April 1984. They thoroughly and vividly reveal the creative activity of the party and the people in implementing the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, in building up the economic potential and strengthening the defense potential of our homeland, in raising the people's prosperity, and educating the new man, and show the incessant struggle waged by our party and state against the threat of a thermonuclear war, for lasting peace, and for the consolidation of the positions of socialism in the international arena.

ANDROPOV'S COLLECTED WORKS OF 1942-83 PUBLISHED

LD091751 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A collection of selected speeches and articles by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov entitled "Leninism -- The Inexhaustible Source of Revolutionary Energy and Creativity of the Masses" has been published by decision of the CPSU Central Committee in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee's measures to perpetuate the memory of the outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and a leader of the Leninist type.

The collection, published by the Politichesksya Literatura Publishing House, includes selected speeches, articles, and addresses covering a large period in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's activity in leading party and state posts from 1942 to 1983. Matters concerning Marxist-Leninist theory, the practice and the construction of developed socialism in the USSR, and the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state are dealt with in the pages of the collection.

ZAMYATIN BORCHURE ON IDEOLOGY REVIEWED

PM021403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golts review under the rubric "New Books": "Truth Versus Lies"]

[Text] Mankind is going through a complex period. Through the fault of the West, and primarily U.S. ruling circles, the international situation has been exacerbated to a dangerous extent. The gamble on confrontation and the attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union that the United States is making are countered by our country with a policy and diplomacy of peace and by doing everything possible to stop the arms race and avert the threat of a nuclear, space, or other war. The struggle between these diametrically opposed political lines in the international arena is being accompanied by a struggle for people's minds that is unprecedented in its intensity and acuteness. The intense conflict between the truth and lies, slander, and disinformation is the subject of the brochure "The Ideological Struggle and Questions of Peace" published by the NOVOSTI Publishing House (Footnote) (L.M. Zamyatin: "The Ideological Struggle and Questions of Peace" [Ideologicheskaya Borba i Voprosy Mira], 1984, 95 pages, price 15 kopeks).

The articles in it are written by the eminent Soviet journalist and chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section L.M. Zamyatin.

"The struggle of ideas," the author stresses, "is not psychological preparation for an exchange of nuclear strikes. The Soviet Union believes that Eastern and Western states have every opportunity not to go beyond the framework of an honest and worthy struggle in defending their systems of values and outlooks." The book convincingly proves that the Soviet Union considers elucidation of the essence and goals of its policy to be an indispensable and important element of intercourse with the outside world and part of the dialogue with the West.

U.S ruling circles pursue quite different goals in their propaganda. "...In the West," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his speech at the jubilee plenum of the USSR's Writers' Union Board, "people love to debate the usefulness of contrasting ideas and views and developing contacts among people. We, of course, are in favor of this. However, what do we encounter in practice? Attempts to impudently interfere in our internal affairs and veritable psychological warfare."

The recurring theme in L.M. Zamyatin's brochure is that this warfare based on disinformation and political demagoguery, which Washington is conducting today, is a continuation of its attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and a part of U.S. imperialism's efforts to achieve world hegemony. The book cites frank statements by the leaders of U.S. propaganda that they have been set the task of providing foreign policy propaganda with a "new qualitative development that would bring it up to the level of the MILITARY [capitalized word published in boldface] tasks of safeguarding the West's security." They are not ashamed of the means used in this approach: Any slander or lies, even the vilest and most absurd, are spread.

Having been defeated in its strategy of "rolling back socialism" that was proclaimed in the first postwar years and later in the implementation of the strategy of "softening up socialism," Washington has changed over, L.M. Zamyatin writes, to a combination of crude methods from the "rolling back" policy era and more sophisticated and cunning tactics. The book finds a wide-ranging and model definition for these tactics: Staging an armed siege of an enemy fortress with an attempt to undermine its defense capability from within.

Another aspect of this "warfare" is the attempt to create the atmosphere of a camp under siege, an atmosphere of war hysteria, and to resurrect the spirit of McCarthyism in the Western countries, primarily the United States. The basis for the slander campaigns has been the myth of the alleged "Soviet military threat." The author debunks this lie with specific examples. The brochure discusses the Soviet Union's constructive approach both to the problem of reducing the war danger and disarmament as a whole, and to individual aspects of it.

The book's pages give a resolute rebuff to those who slander the USSR and its peace-loving foreign policy and try to depict the goals and tasks of the Soviet Armed Forces in a false light. "It is high time to understand and to stop concocting fantastic conjectures regarding Soviet military doctrine and its content," L.M. Zamyatin writes. "As the Soviet Union has officially stated, we do not have, have never had, and will never have any strategic doctrine other than a defensive one."

The brochure "The Ideological Struggle and Questions of Peace" will help both Soviet and foreign readers to gain a deeper insight into the fundamental problems of present-day peace policy. It will arm propagandists and agitators with new arguments.

ZAGLADIN, FROLOV RESEARCH WORKS REVIEWED

PM111057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Academician I. Gerasimov book review under the rubric "USSR State Prize Competition": "Responsibility for the Future"]

[Text] A feature of the contemporary stage of mankind's development is the increasing number of problems worrying society, problems that were once in many cases local in character but are today assuming a global scale. Party documents and speeches by Communist Party and Soviet state leaders have brought out all these global problems and have outlined ways of resolving them. The most important of these problems is the prevention of a world thermonuclear castastrophe, which must be seen as a prerequisite for the resolution of the topical questions too. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has observed, the problems of war and peace, like, incidentally, all global problems, do not exist in isolation. They are inseparable from world social contradictions and the development of the class struggle.

A scientific trend concerned with comprehensive investigation of contemporary global problems affecting both the world as a whole and individual regions and countries has formed in the country in recent years. Substantial work has been done in classifying global problems, methodological and philosophical analysis of them has been carried out as part of this trend. Here one should note above all the series of research projects carried out by V.V. Zagladin and I.T. Frolov and published between 1976 and 1984. (Footnote) (V.V. Zagladin, I.T. Frolov. "Global Problems of the Present: Scientific and Social Aspects" ["Globalnyye Problemy Sovremennosti: Nauchnyy I Sotsialnyy Aspekty"]. Moscow, 1981; V.V. Zagladin. "The Historic Mission of Socialist Society" ["Istoricheskaya Missiya Sotsialisticheskogo Obshchestva"] Moscow, 1981; Second Edition 1984; and I.T. Frolov. "Prospects for Man. Experience of Comprehensive Formulation of a Problem, Discussion, and Generalization" ["Perspektivy Cheloveka. Opyt Kompleksnoy Postanovki Problemy, Diskussii, Obobshcheniya"], Moscow, 1979; Second Edition 1983. And other works.)

These works treat global problems as one of the most graphic examples of the interrelationship of the natural and social processes taking place on our planet. It is precisely this general interrelationship which shows, on the one hand, the untenability of the nonclass and nonsocial approach to global problems (which is characteristic of bourgeois thinking) and, on the other , the viability of the Marxist-Leninist approach, which relates resolution of urgent present-day problems to both fundamental transformations in social relations and the growth of integrative tendencies in science itself.

The socialist countries pay enormous attention to global problems. Of course, even under socialism there are certain causes of both a subjective and an objective order that hamper the optimum realizaiton of the new social system's advantages in resolving a number of global problems (econological problems, for example). Fundamental science, developing methods for resolving topical problems and ways of educating and instructing the broad masses in conformity with the new (ecological, scientific, technological, and other) conditions of man's existence can help us to see the difficulties clearly and to overcome them in practice.

The works of V.V. Zagladin and I.T. Frolov, which have become widely known among both the Soviet scientific and philosophical community and abroad, cover many years of the authors' researches.

They have helped in many respects to form and actively develop in our country the new scientific trend located at the juncture of the natural, technological, and social sciences, which is devoted to the systematic study of global problems. The theoretical analysis carried out by the scientists enables a social and philosophical basis to be provided for a long-term strategy and for specific political acts in the international arena bound up with the resolution of questions troubling all mankind. The nomination of the series of research works by V.V. Zagladin and I.T. Frolov for the USSR 1984 State Prize competition is therefore wholly deserved.

ONE WOMAN'S INITIATIVE BEHIND POSTAL SALARY HIKE

LD011003 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 1 Oct 84

["In Line With Constitutional Right" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Vilnius October 1 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yuozas Budris: Wages of nearly 26,000 Soviet communications workers have been raised. Although this is nothing extraordinary in the country which recently saw a 30-35 per cent rise in salaries of teachers, the instance of postal workers stands out because the issue was raised by a rank-and-file employee. The question was discussed at high trade union and state bodies of the USSR in response to a letter from Birut Armoshiavichene, a postal worker from the Lithuanian village of Lumbialiai.

As a matter of fact, part of postal workers, especially in the countryside, concurrently fulfill the functions of savings bank operators. Until recently, they received for additional work an extra pay amounting to 5-15 per cent of an operator's salary. In time, as living standards grew and more people started workers increased accordingly. The extra pay, however, remained at the old level. This is what Armoshiavichene wrote about to the Trade Union Council of Lithuania. Her arguments were found to be justified. Since the matter concerned also postal workers in other union republics, the USSR Central Trade Union Council, the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Issues and other bodies were notified of Armoshiavichene's letter and the opinion of Lithuanian trade unions. All the proceedings were in line with the Soviet Constitution whose article 49 says that any citizen of the Soviet Union has the right to submit proposals to state bodies and public organisations, related to their activity, whereas officials should consider the proposals within a set date and adopt necessary measures. The higher authorities agreed to the village woman's arguments, and an extra pay to postal workers was soon raised to 20-35 per cent. The matter seemed to be settled, but the decision did not satisfy Armoshiavichene. The instruction mentioned only an extra pay for additional services, but nor corresponding social benefits -- greater payments during sickness, yearly leaves, including maternity leaves, and higher pension.

That is why Armoshiavichene addressed Yuriy Batalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Issues, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who ran, by the way, in one of Lithuanian constituencies. So, the Lithuanian postal worker addressed him not only as head of a union department, but also as the region's representative in the country's parliament. A little more than one month passed before an additional decision was taken. As proposed by Armoshiavichene, it also provided for greater social benefits. What impelled the woman to campaign for higher wages to communications workers of the entire country? Asked this question, 40-year-old Armoshiavichene said that she merely fulfilled her civic duty. "Concern for people, displayed by each of us and the state on the whole, is one of the main features of the Soviet way of life," Armoshiavichene pointed out.

'DAY OF AGRICULTURAL WORKER' COMMEMORATED

Gorbachev at Moscow Meeting

LD121928 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting devoted to the Day of the Agricultural Workers took place in Moscow today. In the presidium were Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Baybakov and Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Kabkov and Karlov, heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kruchina, administrator of the affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; ministers of the USSR; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and of the RSFSR; heroes of the fields and farms; and veterans of the kolkhoz movement.

Delivering a report, Comrade Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, said:

[Begin recording of Mesyats speaking at the rostrum] Dear comrades! First of all, allow me to fulfill a commission of honor from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to convey to you and through you to all workers in the agro-industrial sector of the economy his warm greetings, cordial congratulations on the occasion of the holiday, and wishes of fresh successes, prosperity and happiness in life. [applause] The workers of agriculture are meeting their professional holiday with intensive work, implementing the historic plans of the 26th party congress. It is very important now for both the workers of the countryside and their partners in the agro-industrial complex to ensure that all the produce that has been grown is preserved fully intact and processed at the proper time, and that it is brought to the consumer in good condition. It was precisely about this that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke in his address at the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers. Thrift must become the absolute law of our entire economic life. But today, Konstantin Ustinovich noted, I would particularly like to draw your attention to the importance of ensuring strict observance of this law in agriculture. The harvest is achieved through hard work, and there can be no justification for those who permit even small losses of it during the harvest, transportation, or storage. This is a demanding instruction. We are obliged to make it the basis of the practical activity of all branches of the agro-industrial complex. [end recording]

Those taking part in the conference gave assurances that the workers of the countryside will make every effort to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to fulfill successfully the tasks of the Food Program.

Farm Minister Mesyats' Speech

LD142356 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1310 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Talk by USSR Minister of Agriculture Valentin Karpovich Mesyats on the occasion of Agricultural Workers' Day -- 14 October; recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades, today our country is marking Agricultural Workers Day.

This festival is rightly considered a nationwide one because the grain that has been grown and the agricultural output that has been produced embody the labor of millions of people in the most varied professions. Therefore, making use of this opportunity, I would like first of all to congratulate collective farmers, state farm workers, and all workers of the agro-industrial complex warmly and sincerely on their festival and to wish them good health, new creative achievements, prosperity, and success in their lives. In spite of the fact that this year the weather conditions have been extremely unfavorable in many regions of the country, rural workers are countering them with creative energy, confidence, skill, a scientific agricultural strategy, and well thought-out tactics. They have been doing everything in their power to grow the crops, gather the harvest in good time, and sell to the state the maximum possible amount of grain, potatoes, vegetables, and other agricultural produce.

A good grain harvest has been grown by many farms of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Armenia; Krasnodar, Stavropol and Altay Kray; and Moscow, Leningrad, Kaliningrad, Tula, Novosibirsk, Omsk, and a number of other oblasts of the RSFSR. And here, because of the demands of the party central committee and the government, in this current year particular attention has been paid to the production of strong and valuable varieties of wheat. It must be noted that many farms successfully coped with this task.

Now it is very important for rural workers and for their partners in the agro-industrial complex to ensure that all the production that has been grown is preserved and brought to the consumer in good condition. It is precisely this that Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke about in his speech to the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers. Thrift must become the absolute law of all our economic life. But today, Konstantin Ustinovich noted, I would like to direct your attention particularly to the importance of ensuring strict observance of this law in agriculture. The harvest is the result of hard work, and there can be no excuses for those who allow even small losses to occur during gathering, transportation, or storage.

There have recently been noticeable positive changes in livestock farming. The workers of the farms and complexes have not only consolidated the successes they achieved in 1983, but have multiplied them. On 1 October, compared with the same period last year, procurements of meat had risen by 785,000 tons, milk by 2.3 million tons, and eggs by 802 million. All of the increase was due to higher productivity of cattle and poultry. At the same time, the number of animals and poultry increased, and their condition was improved. All this creates real prerequisites for fulfilling the established plans for procurement of livestock produce.

Yet today, during this festival, it should be said that, despite the measures taken, the results of the productive activity of a number of collective and state farms in 1984 have been lower than planned. And the cause is still to be found in poor use of land, machinery, and other material-technical resources and in violations of technological and labor discipline -- which has a negative effect on the productivity of fields and farms, especially in extreme weather conditions. Resolute elimination of the existing deficiencies, energetic bringing into play of internal reserves and potentials, accelerated transfer of all branches of production to the path of intensive development is today the most urgent and the most immediate task. The central, key problem, which we must concentrate all our strength and resources to resolve, has been and remains that of increasing grain production. In order to give grain-growing greater stability, we must, by taking into account changing conditions of soil and climate, continue to improve the scientifically-based systems of land cultivation and master them in an integrated way on every farm and in all brigades and sections.

Here, our main attention must be devoted to rational use of intensive factors, above all to increasing the efficiency of fallow land, and broadly introducing intensive technologies for the growing of grain crops. The first steps have been taken in this direction. Already winter crops have been sown on 6.4 million hectares of fallow land and land sown with the best predecessor crops for the 1985 harvest according to intensive technologies on an area of 6.4 million hectares of strong and valuable wheats. It is also envisaged to cultivate spring wheat according to intensive techniques in regions of North Kazahkstan, the Urals, and Siberia, on 10.5 million hectares of fallow land and land sown with secondary crops after fallow. Measures are now being taken to ensure that these areas are provided with mineral fertilizers and high-grade seed in the expectation of gathering from each hectare 20-22 quintals of high-quality grain.

Next year, it has been deemed desirable to use the whole increase in mineral fertilizers for grain crops. In all, 10.5 million tons of nitrogenous fertilizer in nutritive substances will be sent to the grain fields, or 42 percent of the total volume of grain deliveries. There will be further extension of the soil-protective system using mouldboardless equipment and large-scale introduction of new highly intensive varieties and hybrids. All this will undoubtedly enable us to raise considerably the yield of the country's grain fields.

In general, the struggle to increase grain production and improve its quality should be made top priority, not just in words but with deeds, on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. The results of this struggle should become the main indicator of the farms' complete activity in summing up the results of socialist competition.

In addition to grain, much is yet to be done in agricultural work to increase the yields of sunflower and sugar beets -- where the existing opportunities are also not being fully utilized and where this leads to lack of fulfillment of the set tasks for their production and procurement. There must be a considerable increase in the harvests of cotton and linen. More potatoes and vegetables and all other products of agriculture must be produced, and their range and quality must also be improved.

As far as animal husbandry is concerned the main thrust of its development is the changeover from extensive to intensive methods everywhere. Real opportunities have been created for this. In the interest of feed production, it is essential to use to the maximum irrigated land, natural feed lands and all other sources in order to add to the reserves of feed. On the whole, feed production should be organized everywhere as a specialized sector.

The successful implementation of the Food Program is unthinkable without the most resolute raising of the efficiency of production. Now, the main lever for strengthening the economies of the majority of agricultural enterprises is effective internal farm accounting. The further spreading of this is one of the most important duties of agro-industrial associations, agricultural organs, farm leaders, and specialists. No less concern is demanded for the mastering of new and progressive forms of organizing and paying labor, in particular collective contracting. This year the number of contracting units in collective and state farms doubled by comparison with 1983. The final results of their activity are as a rule much higher than in normal brigades and links. There must be a deep analysis of the work of contracting collectives and, on the basis of this analysis, a new step forward must be made in 1985 towards the mass introduction of collective contracting in the countryside.

The most characteristic feature of the countryside today is the fact that the social restructuring of production is proceeding in an integrated manner along with its intensification.

In certain regions of the country one can observe an influx of workers from the country-countryside rather than an exodus; what is particularly pleasing is that young people are increasingly willing to go to work in agriculture.

The intensity of work is not slackening in the countryside now, While finishing the harvest, the farmers are trying to complete as quickly as possible the sowing of winter crops and the autumn plowing, and to get machinery repairs and training of machine operators under way in good time. Livestock farmers are using every opportunity to replenish feed resources; they are registering them very strictly, and are overhauling feed preparation plants everywhere in order to ensure the smooth running, in every farm, of the preparation, processing, and enrichment of feeds on the very first days that cattle are placed in stall barn housing; and, on this basis, to increase steadily the productivity of animals during the winter period. High labor enthusiasm, profound interest in the results of production, unanimous striving to give the motherland more produce of higher quality -- this is what today determines life in our countryside. The workers of the villages, like all Soviet people, are full of determination to continue in the future to work creatively, with inspiration, and with total application of all their strength and energy to make fresh, responsible advances in implementing the Food Program. Allow me, dear comrades, to congratulate you all once more on this festival, Agricultural Workers' Day.

PRAVDA REVIEWS HARVEST, SOWING PROGRESS

PM121756 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[L. Ivanov "Agricultural Review:" "The Fall Complex"]

[Text] The fall crowns the agricultural worker's labor. It is a fine tradition that on the occasion of agricultural workers day, which will be celebrated next Sunday, the farmers analyze the basic results of their hard work during harvest time. The harvest is over for the majority of grain growers, and it is only in some rayons of Krasnoyarsk Kray and Novosibirsk and Irkutsk Oblasts, where the grain was late ripening, that the combine harvesters are still in the fields.

According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the bulk of work has been completed on potato and flax plantations. Sugar beets have been lifted on 65 percent of the total area, sunflowers have been harvested from 76 percent of the total areas, and grain corn from 42 percent of seeded areas. Having raised a good cob harvest, many farms are successfully using corn to add to their grain resources.

The harvest is at its height among the cotton growers. Uzbekistan's farms have shipped about 3 million metric tons of raw cotton to the procurement stations. It is not only the gross harvest but also the output of finished fiber that is taken into account when remunerating the farmer's labor. Tajikistan's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have delivered two-thirds of the planned amount of cotton to the state. Approximately 1 out of every 3 metric tons consists of fine-fiber raw cotton.

This is also a busy time for the vegetable growers. Vitamin-rich produce is on its way to processing plants, warehouses, and stores. Special attention here must be devoted to its quality. Letters received by PRAVDA show that at times the trade network in Moscow and other cities receives vegetables which are not of marketable quality.

The feed procurers have still not departed from the fields, which is how it should be. In many farms stocks of hay, haylage, and silage are still lower than planned. The experience of frontranking kolhozes and sovkhozes shows that feed stocks can still be supplemented even now, in October. Use is being made not only of aftercrops and second crop harvests, but also of afterharvest remnants, vegetable-growing waste, potato and sugar beet haulm -- everything that grows on the land.

The herds are leaving the pastures. The stockbreeders are making up the winter rations with a view to preventing a fall in milk yields or weight gains. Feed is being brought closer to the stock units, and feed shops and kitchens are beginning to operate. There are more than 80,000 of them on the country's farms. It is far from everywhere, however, that they are ready for work; even the premises themselves are at times not in order and have not been repaired. Time, meanwhile, waits for no man.

The land reclamation workers have many concerns at present. They are completing field renovation and construction of hydrotechnical installations. Arrears have been allowed to occur in some Non-Chernozem Region oblasts, and now it is necessary to speed up the construction work and the modernization of irrigation systems.

A considerable part of the harvest is in the granaries, and the farmers are already concerned about the fields of the future. Furthermore, work often has to be done on an integrated basis -- combine harvesters in one field, with plows or seeders in the next. Given sensible organization of the work and skillful utlization of the equipment, it will be possible to complete all the work within the best possible time. Many Tula Oblast farms, for example, organized the harvest production line with precision. The grain was quickly harvested and threshed. Most rayons coped successfully with the grain procurement plans. The potato digging and corn harvesting are coming to an end there, and the oblast is not slow with the fall sowing and late-fall plowing.

The winter crop fields now demand special attention. This year they extend over more than 40 million hectares. It is well known that they produce higher and more stable yields, and it is no accident that in many places the proportion of land occupied by winter crops is being expanded.

We know how brief the fall sowing period is. If you barely finish in time the crops may begin the winter in a weak state, and this means certain loss of harvest. It would seem to be an obvious fact, but people here and there overlook it and drag out the sowing. Machines are now working in the fields in southern regions. The grain growers in the Don Valley and Stavropol Kray have built up a good pace and will soon complete the sowing.

Intensive technologies are being used increasingly widely in this winter crop fields. The grain growers in more than 40 oblasts have started using them, and these crops will occupy several million hectares. In the Kuban, for example, the new methods are being assimilated by 372 farms in 39 rayons this year. Krasnodar farmers have applied about 7 million metric tons of organic fertilizer to their winter crops. They are sowing on the basis of what was the best predecessor, primarily in fallow areas.

Intensive methods of grain growing are being applied on farms in the Ukraine and the Central-Chernozem belt. Accumulated experience shows that the new methods produce high yields wherever kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and agro-industrial association specialists ensure unconditional observance with the technology.

Farmers start thinking about the spring fields in the fall. Many farms are trying to cope with late-fall plowing within the best possible time. This work is quite well organized in Lipetsk Oblast.

On Krasninskiy Rayon's "Rossiya" Kolkhoz, for example, the plowing detachment consists basically of powerful tractors. At the same time, many farms in Smolensk, Yaroslavl, and Kaluga Oblasts have failed to show due concern for organizing the plowing work. Hence the delays.

The fertility detachments have started operating more actively now. It is well known that a well-fertilized field guarantees a good harvest, but it is also true that people in some places are delaying the shipment and application of organic fertilizer. This work is progressing worse than last year in Nikolayev Oblast, for example. Some rayons -- Voznesenskiy, Domanevskiy, and Bratskiy -- have not coped with even half of the annual target.

The future fields also need good-quality seeds. The good master does not defer preparing them. All the seed must be cleaned, dried, and stored at once. Meanwhile, machine maintenance is beginning in the workshops. To sum up, the farmers have many concerns in the fall. The grain growers are already living with the thought of the harvest of the 5-year plan's final year.

LATE SEPTEMBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM121121 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Oct 84 p 3

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by agrometeorologist L. Platonova: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] The third 10-day period of September was warm over almost the entire European part of the country. The average air temperature for the period over most of the territory was 3-6 degrees higher than the perennial average. It was very warm in the Crimea, Krasnodor Kray, the southeast Ukraine, the lower and middle Volga Regions, and most of the Central Chernozem Zone. There was little precipitation in most of these places. The remaining European territory was cooler.

The heaviest precipitation occurred in the western and central oblasts of the Ukraine, in Belorussia, the Baltic area, the Northwest and northern Regions, the west of the Central Region, the north of Kirov Oblast, and the Central Urals. Winter crops were at the tillering stage over most of the territory.

Warm, dry weather, favorable to the ripening and harvesting of late heat-loving crops, persisted over the Transcaucasus. Rain fell in many regions in Armenia and Georgia at the end of the period, the heaviest rain (up to 70-100 ml) falling on the Black Sea coast.

The daytime temperature in the cotton-growing regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan was 24-28 degrees, with a temperature of 26-31 degrees in the extreme south. There was no precipitation, which favored the harvesting of raw cotton. Cotton bolls continued to open. In many fields, up to 75 percent of them have opened since the beginning of the season.

It was cold in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan and in West Siberia. For most of the 10-day period the daytime temperature in West Siberia was 5-10 degrees and in Kazakhstan 8-12 degrees. Night frost was rare. Precipitation occurred in West Siberia in the form of rain and snow. In East Siberia it was 1-4 degrees colder than usual. Frost was recorded.

The air temperature in Maritime Kray was close to the average perennial figures. Rain fell everywhere, and in many rayons precipitation amounted to 20-50 ml.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS 1605 EARTH SATELLITE REPORTED

LD121333 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- The Soviet Union on Wednesday launched an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos 1605. The satellite is carrying research equipment intended for continuing the exploration of outer space. The satellite's initial period of revolution is 104.9 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface is 1,031 kilometres, minimum distance is 969 km, inclination of the orbit is 82.9 degrees. The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

NOVOYE VREMYA CITED ON INTERCOSMOS ANNIVERSARY

LD121826 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- At present, when the world is facing through the fault of aggressive U.S. circles the threat of the spread of the arms race into outer space and its transformation into an arena of war preparations, socialist countries show an example of effective international cooperation in outer space in the interests of all peoples on earth, writes Vladlen Vereshchetin, deputy chairman of the Intercosmos Council at the Soviet Academy of Sciences. He contributed an article to the 42nd issue of the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES in connection with the 15th anniversary, to be observed on October 14, launching of the first artificial earth satellite carrying equipment designed by engineers from the USSR, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. The launching of the satellite marked the beginning of cooperation between socialist countries in space exploration.

Twenty-two Intercosmos satellites and eleven high altitude research probes Vertikal have successfully worked in near-earth space during the past years. International collectives of researchers have been established through joint work. In many countries participating in the Intercosmos programme there have been founded special research institutes and centres, fitted out with modern equipment. The present-day scientific and technical base of Intercosmos makes it possible to carry out research in five directions of the programme; physics, communications, meteorology, biology and medicine, study of the earth from outer space. Along with fundamental studies, Intercosmos is also engaged in applied research directly linked with national economies.

Recommendations on weather forecasting have been worked out on the basis of joint research. The programme helped set up an international organization and a satellite communications system, Intersputnik, which provides telephone and telegraph communications channels to 15 member countries. The results of medico-biological research carried out on the orbital complexes Salyut-Soyuz and on Soviet-designed special earth satellites are successfully used in medicine. Space materialogy has become a new area of research under the Intercosmos programme. Participants in the Intercosmos programme -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia -- will take an active part in the Venus-Halley project.

The Soviet Union provides its cosmodromes, spacecraft and booster rockets, ground and sea-based flight control facilities for the research. Other countries, indepenpently or in cooperation, design research equipment and other technical means for space experiments. The results of research work belong to all participants and are jointly processed and prepared for publication. All participating countries had carried out a total of 148 research and technical experiments by the summer of 1981, while flights by foreign astronauts on U.S. space shuttle craft started only in 1983, the NEW TIMES points out.